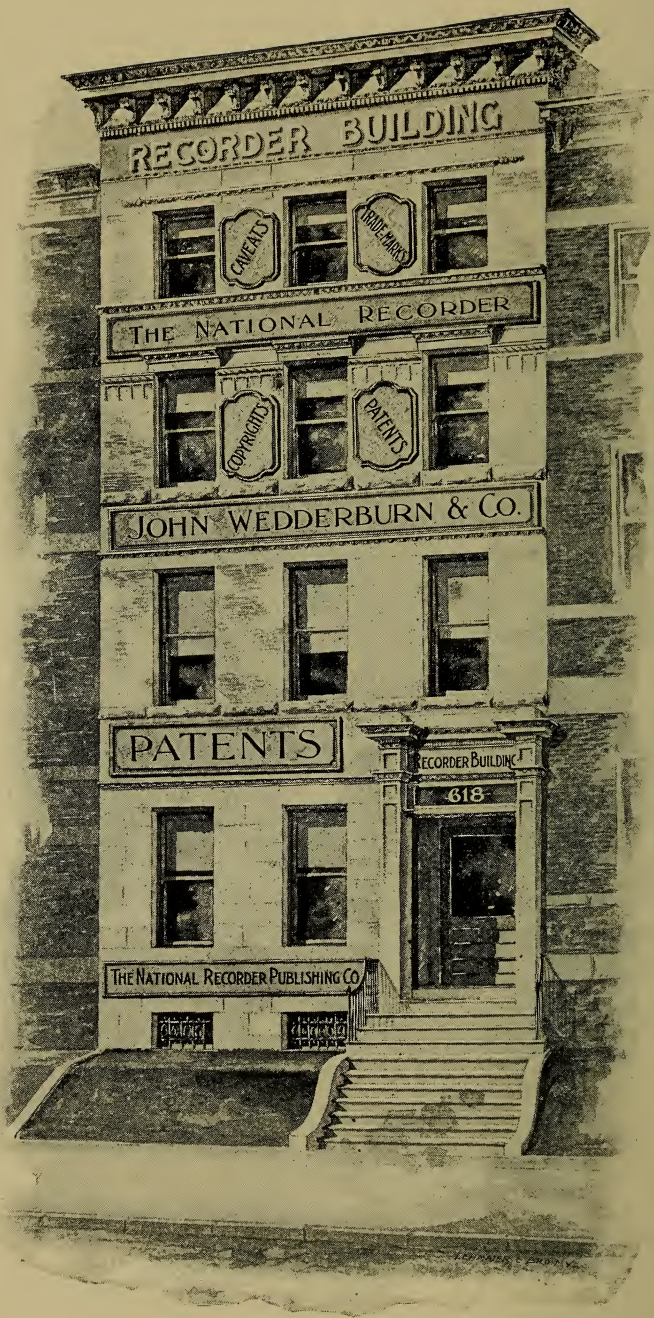
How to Get a Patent

How To Get a Patent

A COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF
USEFUL INFORMATION
FOR INVENTORS.

THE LEHMAIER PRESS
NEW YORK

TABLE OF CONTENTS.



OFFICE OF JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO.

THE PATENT AND THE POOR MAN.

Invention has been aptly called the "genius of the poor." By a providential foresight, which cannot be ascribed to chance, this marvelous faculty has been bestowed by nature even more freely upon the "men of the people" than upon those whose education and other advantages would seem to have fitted them for success in a field dominated so completely by "brains."

It is certainly a dispensation of Providence that has given us this wonderful balance-wheel of civilization, without which the rich would grow constantly richer and the poor as steadily poorer. But few men become rich, or even well-to-do from the mere labor of their hands; relying solely upon such exertions they must surely lose ground daily. The rich, however, living upon invested capital, need only spend a little less than their income to go on amassing wealth indefinitely. Thus the gulf between the two great classes would grow steadily wider and wider, the one enjoying unnecessary and even harmful luxuries, while the other was reduced to miserable poverty.

But here Inventive Genius comes to the rescue. Ideas have ruled the world since it first gave birth to man. With ideas the poor man has risen from his poverty and taken high place with the noted men of every time. Reputation, fortune and honor have been won for the lowliest through the development of ideas. The story of the civilization of every country of the world is but the recounting of the triumphs of invention.

Shall we not say, therefore, that our forefathers in declaring that ideas are property as much as any product of manual labor, conferred a blessing upon posterity surpassed by none of the rich legacies they have left us in our magnificent free institutions?

The Patent Office stands ready to grant to every inventor a complete monopoly of his own ideas for the period of seventeen

years and through this monopoly enormous fortunes are constantly made by men who have had no special advantages over their fellows, but who have been enterprising enough to promptly patent their ideas and thus enable themselves to enjoy the comfort and ease which come from well earned competence. To the poor man and to the man in moderate circumstances who desires to place himself and those dependent upon him beyond the reach of want, the Patent Office opens up an enormous field in which great profits may be reaped with comparatively little exertion and at nominal cost. The man who has ever conceived an invention and has failed to patent it until some one else has anticipated him, has lost the opportunity of a life-time to win a fortune with the least possible expenditure of money and labor.

THE PROCEDURE AND TERMS.

The first step towards securing a patent is for the inventor to send us a sketch, drawing, photograph or model of his device, together with as full a description of the invention as he is able to give. Neither model nor photograph is necessary; a clear description in the inventor's own language, and a sketch such as he can make, is quite sufficient. If the invention is complicated he should refer to the operative parts by letters or numerals.

On receipt of this information and $5.00, which we require as an evidence of the inventor's good faith, we will at once make an examination of the records of the Patent Office to ascertain if a patent can be secured, report to him the result of our search and forward any references that may be found to approach his idea. We make no charge for examining the records and reporting on the patentability of an invention if the inventor files an application for patent through us; otherwise the charge is $5.00.

If we report that a patent can be secured we ask that $20.00 be remitted to cover the first Government fee of $15.00, and the cost of one sheet of official drawings. After the inventor has thoroughly acquainted himself with the condition of the art as it bears on his invention and carefully considered our report, we, on receipt of further advices from him and the necessary remittance, immediately prepare the formal application papers

MR. WEDDERBURN'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

and forward them to him for approval and execution. When the papers have been approved and executed, $25.00, our fee for preparing, filing and prosecuting the case should be paid. In order to secure the actual issue of patent a final Government fee of $20.00 must be paid within six months from the date of allowance of the application. The total cost of patent including all fees, Government, drawing and attorney is $65.00.

Inventors should file applications for letters patent without delay. The law favors the vigilant, those who are active in making known their claims and asserting them. Patents are awarded to the first inventor, and he is the first inventor who first conceives the idea, puts it into practical form and promptly declares his claim to it. Many an inventor who was first in point of time has lost his rights by sleeping on them.

Inventors will have no hesitation in entrusting their business to us. Our responsibility and standing are guaranteed by over 2,500 of the prominent newspapers of this country. Each newspaper carrying our advertisement especially endorses our company and vouches for the excellence of our work.

We have a corps of patent experts, each skilled in his particular branch; every case receives the best possible attention and is promptly handled and skillfully prosecuted. We give the highest grade of service. Our aim is not only to secure patents, but broad patents, patents which have commercial value. Our high reputation and commercial prosperity depend solely on the character of our work.

It should be borne in mind that no money can be made out of an invention unless it is protected by patent. Capitalists will not embark in an enterprise and buy machinery for the manufacture of an article unless they are assured protection.

We furnish information and advice concerning Patents, Trade-marks and Copyrights, free of charge.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

An interesting and important feature of our work has been a series of competitions based solely upon merit which were inaugurated by us early in 1895 and which have already achieved an international reputation. It was early recognized that the inventors of the country might be divided into two general classes —those who follow what might be styled professional invention and those with whom the devising of useful inventions is either

SOME PRIZE WINNERS.

E. E. Katz. San Bernardino, Cal,

Dr. A. C. Donaldson, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. L. Simmons, Geneseo, N. Y.

P. F. O'Connor, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Lottie Cox.

Daniel Brion, Jr., Bozeman, Mont,

Perley H. Martin, Vershire, Vt.

W. P. Cave, San Bernardino, Cal,

D. F. Cornell, North Fork, Pa.

T. H. Coakley, Baltimore, Md.

pastime or incidental to other occupations. It would be difficult to discriminate as to the importance of these two factors in the marvelous growth of this great country, for each has its proper sphere and to each is due a generous measure of praise.

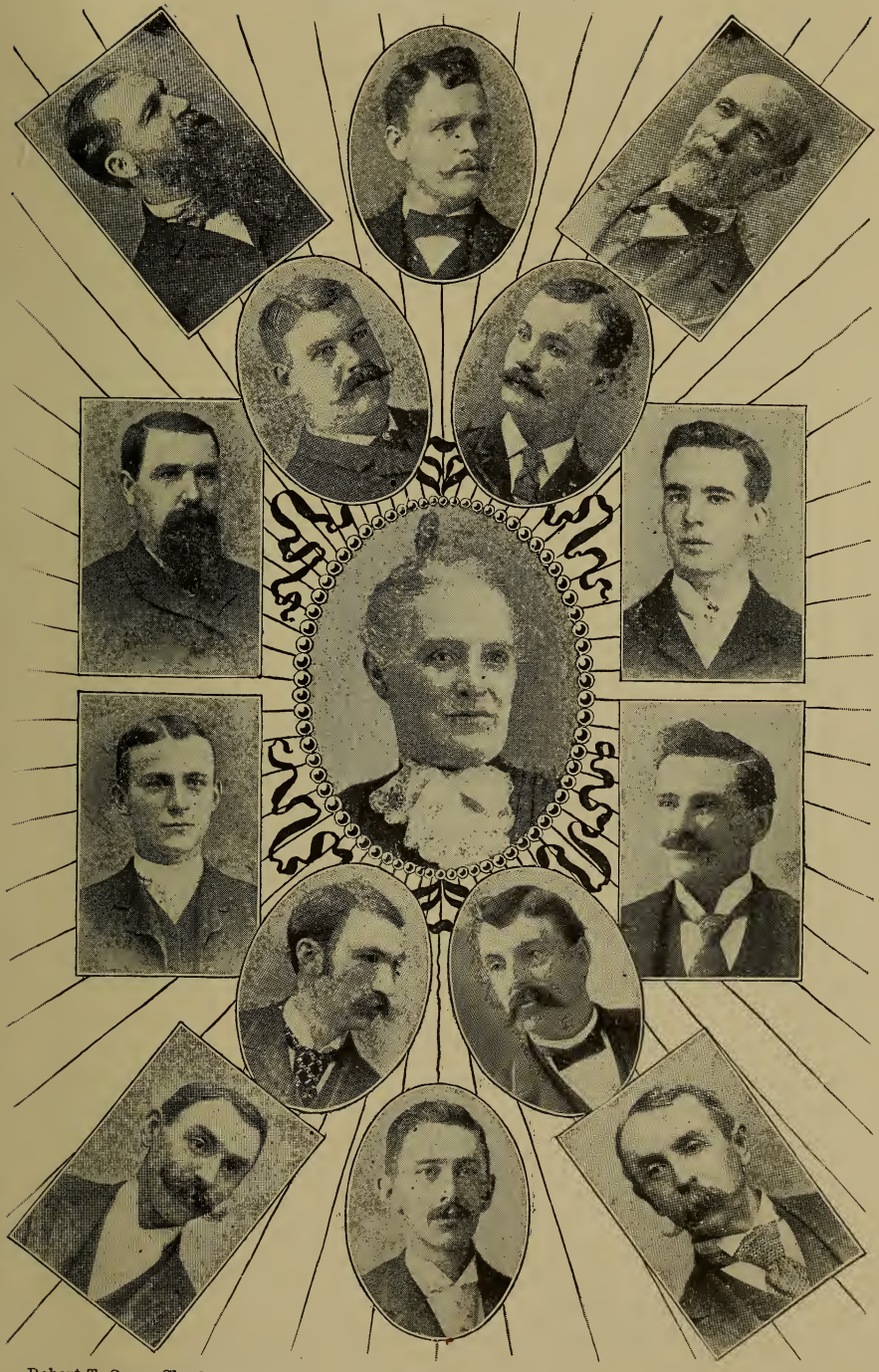
The experience of many years as patent solicitors convinced us that there was latent in the minds of a great majority of the people a slumbering spark of inventive genius which needed only a little stimulus to fan it into a steady flame, and with a view to furnishing an incentive to effort in the field of invention the now famous Wedderburn Competition was founded and has since been maintained with phenomenal and constantly increasing success.

At the outset it was determined to hold a monthly competition of simple and useful inventions with a prize of $150 in cash to be given to the inventor of the best and simplest device, the decision resting with a special Board of Awards. No fee is charged for entrance into these competitions, the payment of the customary search fee of $5.00 entitling the inventor to enter his device in the contest participated in by all other inventions submitted to us during the same month.

For many months these contests increased in favor and it was in recognition of the confidence shown by the public in the decisions of the Board of Awards that we finally determined to add another interesting feature to the competitions by presenting to each contestant who submitted a really meritorious device a sterling silver medal, the quality of which should be tested by the highest official authority. These medals were designed by a leading metropolitan jeweler from suggestions made by us and after their completion a sample medal was taken at random and submitted to Hon. R. E. Preston, Director of the United States Mint, who caused the medal to be assayed and reported it to be of the purest sterling silver, warranted 1000 fine. No restriction whatever was placed upon the number of deserving inventors who might receive these medals and so popular have the contests become and so valuable the devices submitted that more than five hundred medals have been awarded in a single competition.

To enter these competitions it is only necessary to forward to us a description of your invention in the same manner as in applying for a patent and enclosing only the usual search fee, in consideration of which the files of the Patent Office will be examined in order to ascertain the patentability of the device and

SOME MEDAL WINNERS.



Robert T. Oney, Charleston, W. Va. Thomas Wright, Emans, Pa. J. H. Staples, York, Pa.
Edwin Scott, Elkins, W. Va. F. W. Herald, Casnovia, Mich.
Wm. D. Cave, Lamar, Mo. Mrs. A. W. Walker, Malta, Ohio. Walter H. Pepper, Tarrytown, N.Y.
Harry Renant, Hanover, Pa. John M. Olson, Castlewood, S. D.
W. C. Chesley, Concord, N. H. George Rothar, Oliver's Mills, Pa.
Fred. J. Rappold, Erie, Pa. Howard S. Richards, South Hatfield, Pa. Dr. R. K. Gregory, Greensboro, N. C.

the invention will be entered in the competition of the current month. It will therefore be seen that without any extra payment or other expense any invention may be entered for the $150 prize with the certainty that, even if this generous award is not secured, the invention, if meritorious, will be recognized by the presentation of a sterling silver medal handsomely engraved.

It is hardly necessary to call the attention of intelligent inventors to the manifest advantages that can be secured through these competitions. Devices winning the highest award are made famous throughout the country by countless newspaper publications, while inventions securing the medals are widely advertised and universally accepted as valuable and likely to afford handsome returns for money invested in them. In the case of a recent medal winner more than twenty-five hundred complimentary notices of the device and its author were published in the newspapers of the United States, all this priceless advertising being absolutely free of cost to the successful competitor. Many scores of sales of patents have been made on the basis of these awards and hundreds more are now pending and will, no doubt, be consummated within a short time.

WHO CAN OBTAIN A PATENT.

Any person, whether citizen or alien, man or woman, adult or minor, who is the first and original inventor, may secure a patent. Administrators of the estates of deceased inventors and the executors of their last will and testaments, may also obtain patents. The charges are the same to all, without distinction as to the person or the nationality of the inventor.

An inventor who has lived, or is living, abroad may obtain a patent in the United States for his invention even after the grant of a foreign patent, provided the device is new and has not been used in this country for more than two years prior to the filing of his American application. But every patent granted for an invention which has been previously patented by the same inventor in a foreign country will be so limited as to expire at the same time with the foreign patent.

Joint inventors are entitled to joint patents; neither can claim separately. Independent inventors of separate improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent; they must claim separately.

An inventor and his assignee of the whole or a part interest

in the invention, can not claim jointly; the claim must be made by the inventor alone. If, however, the assignment contain a direction that the patent be issued to the assignee, or to the inventor and the assignee jointly, the patent will be so issued, provided the assignment be recorded in the Patent Office three weeks prior to the actual issue of patent.

WHAT MAY BE PATENTED.

A patent may be granted for: (1) any new and useful art or process; (2) any new and useful machine; (3) any new and useful manufacture; (4) any new and useful composition of matter; (5) and any new and useful improvement thereof: provided, the art, machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or improvement thereof, for which a patent is desired, was not known or used by others in this country, and has not been patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before the applicant's invention or discovery thereof, and has not been in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned.

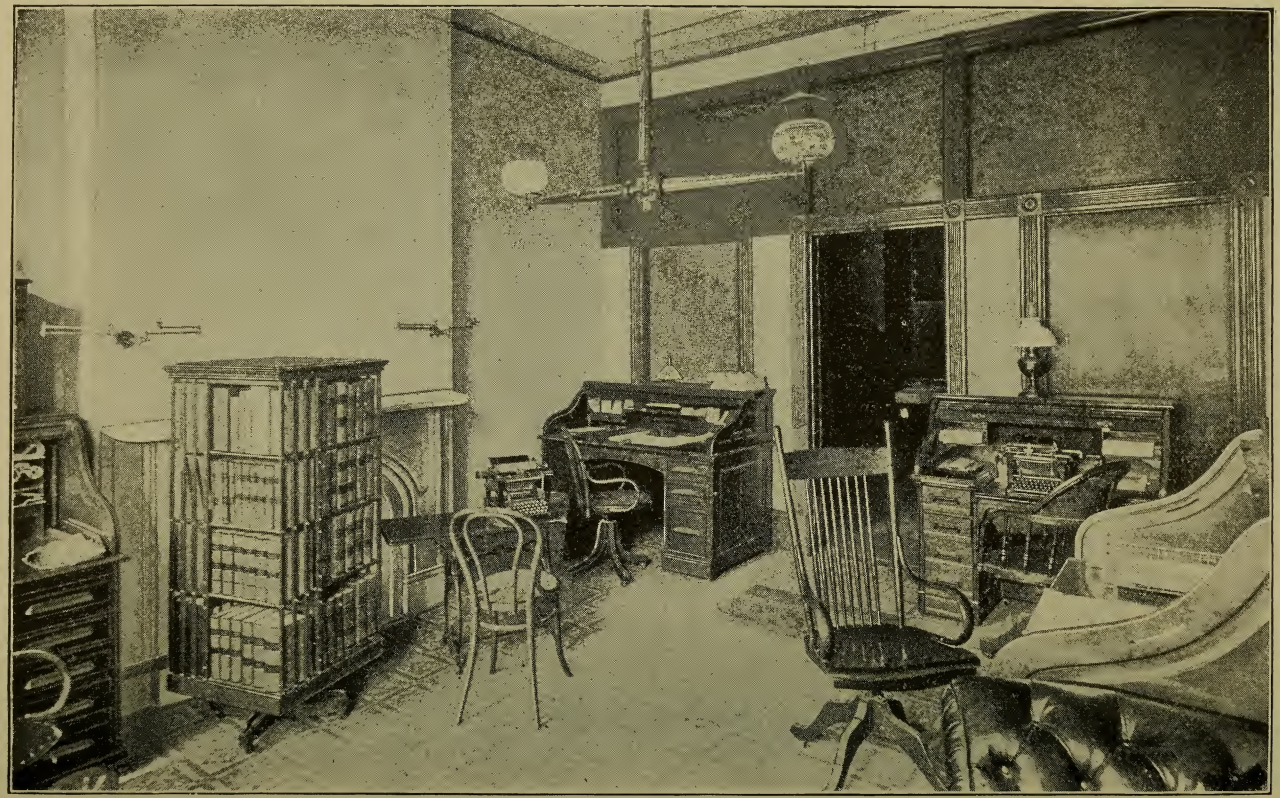
Separate inventions cannot be included in one patent. Those inventions are separate which do not depend upon each other for their operation. A valid patent can cover only a single invention. Thus to secure protection on a machine and its product, two patents are required—one for the machine and the other for the product.

A patent cannot be obtained for a principle, function or abstract effect of a machine, but only for the machine itself.

TERM OF PATENT.

Patents are granted in this country for the term of seventeen years and no longer, during which time the patentee has the exclusive right to make, use and sell the patented invention. If a foreign patent has been previously granted for the invention, the United States patent is limited to expire with the foreign patent, provided the term of the latter does not exceed seventeen years.

It is as much an infringement of a patent to make a patented device for private use without the patentee's consent, as it is to produce it for sale.



OFFICE OF CHIEF OF SEARCH DIVISION

A United States patent remains good for its full term whether it be worked by the inventor or not.

HOW TO SELECT AN ATTORNEY.

Inventors are often in much doubt and anxiety when selecting an attorney to conduct their business. Some desire to secure the services of a lawyer for the lowest possible price, and others, who are willing to give fair compensation, perhaps have no acquaintance among patent attorneys and do not know which are reliable and trustworthy. Our advice to all inventors is, do not employ a "cheap" attorney—his work will be cheap. A professional man who can afford to work for nothing is to be avoided. His feeble efforts, being without incentive, will be worse than wasted, they will occasion actual loss in the long run. When it is remembered that an inventor or a manufacturer engaged in making a patented article, has to depend solely upon the breadth of the claims of the patent for his protection, the importance of these claims will at once be apparent and it can readily be seen that they should be drawn only by an attorney of sound professional knowledge and experience. The attorney must also have a good general education, be skilled in the arts and sciences, and endowed with sound judgment and quick perception. A man of these acquirements does not work for nothing; he expects to be reasonably compensated for his labor, and a wise inventor will do well to employ such an attorney. The patent he gets will be a broad one and will have commercial value. So important are the services of a reliable, trustworthy and skillful attorney to inventors, that the Commissioner of Patents has, in the "Rules of Practice," issued this general warning: "As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specifications and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will, in most cases, be of advantage to the applicant, *but the value of their services will be proportionate to their skill and honesty, and too much care cannot be exercised in their selection.*

We would especially warn inventors against that class of patent attorneys who do what is known as a "no-patent, no-pay" business. The practice of such attorneys is to secure patronage by agreeing to prosecute claims and wait for their fees until notification is received of the allowance of patent. Such attorneys first secure themselves against loss by compelling the

inventor to deposit his money in a bank or other financial institution, and then in order to receive their fees as quickly as possible the application is rushed through with the sole purpose in view of securing a patent of some kind in the shortest space of time. Anxiety to draw fees at the earliest moment makes these attorneys wholly indifferent to the necessity for securing the broadest possible patent and the interests of their clients are uniformly subordinated to the single idea of getting some kind of a patent quickly. Such attorneys incur losses through abandoned patents and by reason of rejected patents, and it follows that these losses must be made up at the expense of their clients, either by over-charging, or pretending that special difficulties make extra labor necessary, or—as is generally the case—by slighting their work by placing it in the hands of cheap and inexperienced employees.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HAVING A WASHINGTON ATTORNEY.

Other things being equal the inventor should select an attorney who lives in Washington, where the entire patent business of the Goverment is exclusively carried on. And this for many reasons. All the records and prior patents are open to his inspection and can be examined without the delays incident to correspondence. He does not have to depend upon the services of unreliable and negligent agents. And above all he enjoys a personal acquaintance with the various Examiners of the Patent Office, and can have daily interviews with them. The importance of these interviews cannot be overestimated. When an attorney has an Examiner by the button-hole, he can make him see the merit in an invention if it have any merit at all. More can be accomplished in this way in five minutes than by months of correspondence and volumes of written argument.

In this connection the following editorial recently published in the National Recorder, the leading technical journal of the National Capital will be read with interest:

"WE SAY 'WASHINGTON.'"

"The interesting discussion which is now being indulged in by the daily newspapers, as well as by the leading technical and scientific journals of the country, as to whether an inventor should employ a Washington attorney or one living in one of the larger cities of the country, would seem to have settled the question by the overwhelming

TELEPHONE ROOM OF SEARCH DEPARTMENT—DIRECT CONNECTION WITH U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

voice in favor of the Capital city solicitor. The Recorder has given the subject some attention and is inclined to side with the majority who hold that an inventor's interests can be best guarded and most energetically and intelligently advanced by a reputable firm having its headquarters as near the Patent Office as possible.

"All patent experts and many inventors know that thousands of rejections have been saved owing to the fact that the Washington attorney, being close at hand and in daily consultation with the Patent Office examiners, has been able to foresee and promptly correct some small difficulty in specification, drawing or model, which, had it not been taken in time, might subsequently have formed the basis of a strong prejudice in the mind of the examiner against the invention. It is notoriously difficult to change the mind of an expert after he has thoroughly examined a device and decided for himself just what its merits are, but the careful and experienced Washington attorney at his elbow is able to smooth out the wrinkle before it has caused the formation of a prejudiced opinion.

"Foreign attorneys keep representatives at the Capital, of course, but it would be folly to suppose that these men rank with the leading patent attorneys of the country, the majority of whom are naturally to be found in home offices. It would, therefore, seem clear that inventors will consult only their best interests in placing their inventions in the hands of Washington solicitors."

THE RELATION BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.

The relation between attorney and client is strictly a confidential one. The highest good faith is necessary and required. The courts will not allow an attorney to drive an unconscionable bargain with his client, and all acts whereby an attorney secures an advantage over his client are looked upon with the closest scrutiny. The attorney also owes his client the duty to put forth his best efforts in his behalf, and this duty is a most essential one in patent matters where everything, the building up of a fortune or the possible loss of one, depends upon the few words contained in the claims to a patent. Inventors, however, need have no hesitation about entrusting their cases to a good and reliable solicitor, who prizes his own reputation. This guarantees protection.

OURSELVES AND OUR BUSINESS METHODS.

We have been in the patent business for a number of years and our facilities and system are unsurpassed. We hold every communication received by us *strictly confidential.* We treat

our clients as we should wish to be treated if we were in their place. We fully appreciate the high responsibility we assume when we undertake to secure patents of commerical value, a responsibility which is too often but little regarded. We give our best attention to every case we prosecute, and having a corps of patent experts, we can afford to give each case the time it deserves. We secure the broadest possible patents that the inventions will warrant and we guarantee the highest grade of work. Our large and lucrative business, and our high reputation, of which we are justly proud, depend solely upon the efforts we have put forth in the past for those inventors who, appreciating our ability, have employed us. "Thoroughness, skillfulness and honesty" is the motto we observe.

Our responsibility and standing are vouched for by over 2,500 of the prominent newspapers of this country, and every newspaper carrying our advertisement warrants the excellence of our work.

SEND DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION.

Anyone having a device which he wishes protected by patent, should send us a rough sketch, photograph, drawing, or model, together with a description. The description should be as full and complete as the inventor can make it. He should describe his invention in his own way and not endeavor to follow set forms. His language should be clear and concise. If the invention be complicated he should designate the operative parts in the sketch, drawing, or photograph, by letters or numerals and refer to them in the same way in his description.

A model is not required by the Patent Office, but it will often enable us to arrive at a clear understanding of a complicated invention in the shortest possible time. It is also useful in illustrating an invention and may be made of any convenient size and material. It need not be a working model. If the inventor have a model he should send it on. We will return it when the case is filed. *Inventors should take special care to mark their models plainly with their names and addresses in order that they may be promptly identified upon receipt by us.* Much valuable time is occasionally lost through the receipt of a model bearing neither name, address nor title, and, especially in cases where the character of the invention is not clearly apparent from the model, it is impossible to identify it and it becomes necessary to file it and await an inquiry from the inventor.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ELECTRICAL EXPERT.

If a sketch or drawing be sent it need not be a fine one. It should, however, show the operation and construction of the device. Any inventor can prepare a sketch or drawing that will enable us to understand his invention, and there will be no occasion for him to employ a draughtsman for this purpose.

INVENTORS MAY EMPLOY MECHANICS.

Inventors are at liberty to engage mechanics to assist them in reducing their inventions to practical forms, without prejudicing their rights to the perfected inventions when complete. If this were not so, many prominent inventors who are not mechanics would have been unable to perfect their devices. So long as the original invention remains the same in principle, the inventor is entitled to make use of the suggestions of the mechanic and the mechanic can claim no right to any part of the complete device. This statement of the law, however, must not be confounded with that applicable to cases which to the casual observer appear similar, but which in reality are very different, as where an employee invents a device to be used in the line of business in which he is engaged and which his employer claims because of this fact alone. The distinction is this: If the employer has communicated the principle of the invention to the employee, or outlined the device to him, then the whole invention belongs to the employer; but if there were no communications on the part of the employer, the invention being the product of the employee's brain, the entire invention is the employee's free from claim. The fact that the employee may have acquired the general knowledge which enabled him to produce the invention while in the service of his employer, gives the employer no right to the invention.

SMALL THINGS THE MOST VALUABLE.

Small inventions are by far the most valuable. They can be manufactured with but little outlay of capital and as they usually fill a general need the profit derived from them is large. Inventors should not despise their ideas as being unworthy of a patent because they appear to them insignificant. No inventive thought should be suppressed because its object does not seem grand and striking. Let it come out and give it definite shape. More money was made out of the toy bank for holding 10 cent pieces than was made by the inventor of the telegraph from his

wonderful invention. Many handsome fortunes have been derived from seemingly trifling inventions. The "13, 15, 14" puzzle brought its inventor several fortunes. Yet what could be more simple and trifling? On the other hand, the money made by Edison out of his remarkable inventions, has been barely sufficient to pay the cost of his experiments. Small things are the best, and there is hardly any American who has not, at one time or another, thought of some way to economize labor or to lessen the friction of every-day life. These ideas should not be smothered or dismissed as being too trivial; they may bring fortunes to their originators. Many a poor man might have secured fame and died rich if he had given practical shape to the bright ideas that occurred to him while engaged in his daily occupation. Inventors should bear these things in mind.

THE SPECIAL SEARCH.

The first question which presents itself to an inventor, after he has invented something is, can he obtain a patent for it? This can only be answered after a careful examination of all prior patents on file in the Patent Office. We will advise free of charge as to whether the invention is of a patentable nature, that is, whether it is of such a character that a patent may be granted if it be new and useful. We will also make the requisite examination of the Patent Office records and send a written report on the patentability of the invention and any references that may be found to approach it, so that the inventor may acquaint himself with the condition of the art as it bears on his device. Before making this examination, which requires time and labor and which is conducted by one of our experts, we ask that $5.00 be deposited with us as an evidence of the inventor's good faith. If an application be filed on the invention through us, no charge is made for the examination or search of the records, but the $5.00 is applied as part payment of our fee for preparing, filing and prosecuting the case. If the invention is found to be old, or if new and no application is filed through us, we charge $5.00 for our services. When the invention is shown to be old the inventor is informed that his device is anticipated and that a patent cannot be secured. He can then withdraw without additional expense. If the invention can be modified or changed so as to merit a patent, we will indicate the requisite changes or modifications, free of charge.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF TRADE-MARK AND COPYRIGHT DIVISION.

If our report on the patentability of an invention be favorable, that is, that a patent can be obtained, we ask that $20.00 be remitted to cover the first Government fee of $15.00 and the cost of one sheet of official drawings. On receipt of this remittance we promptly prepare the formal application papers, including the petition, power of attorney, specification and oath, and forward them to the inventor for his approval and execution. If the papers are satisfactory they should be formally executed and returned to us without delay. The balance of our fee (which is in ordinary cases, $20.00, the whole fee being $25.00), should accompany the executed papers. If the inventor desires any changes or corrections made in the specification, he should indicate them in pencil, then execute the papers and return them with our fee. There is no reason to delay the execution of the papers because changes are to be made in them. We, on receipt of the application, will promptly incorporate the changes or corrections, if they be proper, without additional cost, and file the case at the earliest date.

A special search is a wise safeguard as it often prevents the useless expenditure of money in endeavoring to secure a patent where none can be obtained; for if a search be not made the applicant may be informed, after he has paid all the preliminary fees, amounting to $45, that his application has been rejected by the Patent Office, on prior patents that could have been easily found by examining the records in advance, at a cost of but $5.

We wish to have it understood, however, that a favorable report is not an absolute guarantee that a patent can be obtained, as the device under investigation may be anticipated by an invention covered by a caveat or embraced in a pending application, both of which are kept secret by the officials of the Patent Office: or, further, it may be anticipated by a Foreign Patent, and as these patents are not classified in the Patent Office our search does not include them. A favorable report, though, is a certificate of probable patentability and it is extremely rare that a patent is refused on an invention which we report new and patentable. The value of such a report depends upon the carefulness with which the investigation is made and the skill and experience of the examiner making it. These certificates when furnished by us will often enable inventors to interest capitalists in their inventions, at least to the extent of advancing the money necessary to take out the patent.

In this connection it should be said that it is not necessary to find a man of large means to assist you in obtaining a patent. Nearly every inventor has among his friends and neighbors a dozen or more in moderate circumstances who can command the small sum necessary to secure a patent, and who will be only too glad to advance the money upon condition of becoming the owner of a part interest in the patent. *Thousands of men throughout the United States have become independently wealthy merely through advancing to deserving inventors the small sum necessary to secure a patent on a valuable device.* After the inventor has ascertained the patentability of his idea he will find scores of people only too willing to invest a few dollars in order that they may participate in his good fortune. We should, therefore, advise all inventors, especially those who have not funds to pay the entire cost of patent, to have a special search made of the records of the Patent Office, in the first place. Our report, if adverse, will save them money, as they will not persist in fruitless efforts to obtain a patent at a loss to themselves; and, if favorable, will enable them to make arrangements with moneyed people, who will almost invariably advance the price of a patent in consideration of the assignment of a part interest in it, but who would rightly hesitate to put their money in the venture without such a certificate of assurance.

The search fee of $5.00 should be remitted by inventors in their first letter. This will save time. The search can then be made without delay and the report promptly mailed.

THE APPLICATION.

The formal application papers include the petition, specification, oath and, where possible, drawings which, to secure attention, must be filed in the Patent Office together with the first Government fee of $15.00. The specification should contain a clear, concise and accurate description of the device and its operation; the advantages and conveniences should also appear. To this should be subjoined a condensed statement of the invention in the form of one or more claims embodying all its novel features. These papers are prepared by us with the utmost dispatch consistent with good work, on receipt of instructions from our clients, after we have advised them as to the patentability of their devices and forwarded to them copies of any

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF SALES DEPARTMENT.

prior patents which may be necessary to acquaint them with the present condition of the art as disclosed by our search. With our letter transmitting the formal papers, we give careful and explicit instructions as to the proper mode of execution, attestation and legalization. There is thus no occasion for mistake in this particular.

For preparing the application and filing and prosecuting the case, we charge, where the invention is a simple one, $25.00, which should be paid when the application papers are returned to us by the inventor for filing. This is our total fee, and it is as low as it is possible to make it and still reimburse ourselves for our time and labor.

The only way in which precision in the preparation of the papers and care and skill in the prosecution of the case can be obtained is by the employment of a trustworthy and capable attorney. It is not easy to describe an invention and prepare the claims in a proper and legal way, so that the patent when obtained will have commercial value. This work should only be done by a skilled and experienced patent lawyer, one who has spent his life in the business and has thoroughly mastered its details. A claim properly drawn may mean wealth to the inventor, whereas, one improperly drawn generally means the total loss, not only of the invention, but also of money put into it.

The inventor should never endeavor to prepare his own application. He is almost sure to blunder. He is apt to leave valuable features of his invention unclaimed and attach undue importance to some one, and perhaps, immaterial feature. Although he may have a good education, and a quick perception and some knowledge of patent matters, he cannot have the necessary experience to insure absolute accuracy. We look after more patent applications in a week than the individual inventor can in a life time. Consequently we know precisely what to do in each case. We prepare the very broadest claim that an invention will warrant and never cut them down or narrow them unless absolutely obliged to do so, by the action of the Patent Office.

The application when filed in the Patent Office is referred to an Examiner whose duty it is to decide whether a patent will be granted. He can either allow the claims or reject them in whole or in part. We often secure an allowance on the first action but sometimes the claims are partially rejected, as we prepare them

to cover not only what can surely be secured but also what is open to doubt. The objection to part can be overcome by amendment which we do only after using every effort to obtain an allowance of the application as originally presented. For making these amendments and arguing the points involved, we charge nothing additional.

While it is not necessary for an inventor to come to Washington to look after his case either before or after it has been filed, and his presence will in no way facilitate matters and the expense of the journey will often more than defray the total cost of taking out the patent, we shall, however, always be glad to see any of our clients and to allow them the use of our offices. We have special facilities for the comfort of our patrons which will always be at their service.

DRAWINGS.

The official drawings are a very important part of an application and they are always required whenever the nature of the case will admit of them. They should be made on an enlarged scale and the rules and regulations governing their preparation are peculiarly strict; moreover, they vary. But few inventors are acquainted with these rules, and it is almost impossible for any inventor to make drawings which will comply with the rules and pass the critical examination given them in the Patent Office. It is also generally unadvisable for him to employ a draughtsman in his vicinity to prepare the drawings. Draughtsmen who do not make a specialty of Patent Office drawings are not qualified to make them correctly and in accordance with the stringent regulations; and even when the drawings are made satisfactorily they are very apt to be injured or mutilated in transmission through the mail, on account of which they will surely be rejected by the Patent Office.

We prepare official drawings at $5.00 a sheet and in ordinary cases but one sheet is required. We also, on request, will send a blue print or photographic copy of the drawings to the applicant, free of charge.

TIME NECESSARY TO SECURE PATENT.

It is impossible to state with certainty the time required to secure the allowance of patent. This varies with the division in the Patent Office to which the application is referred. There

are thirty-two of these divisions and each one is more or less in arrears with its work. The usual time required, however, is from three to eight weeks. We have in a number of instances obtained an allowance within two weeks after the filing of the application.

We make it a point to be prompt with our correspondence and the preparation of the requisite papers and drawings. Each case is filed at the earliest possible moment, and as they are taken up for examination by the Patent Office officials in the order they were filed there is thus absolutely no delay.

COST OF PATENT.

The cost of a patent for a simple invention is $65.00, which covers the first Government fee, $15.00, the cost of one sheet of drawing, $5.00, the attorney's fee, $25.00, and the final Government fee, $20.00. Most inventions are classed by us as simple inventions, especially those having a few parts. For difficult or complicated inventions the attorney's fee is more, being usually from $50.00 to $100.00. We will always state the exact cost after seeing the sketch or model.

These are the total charges and no extra compensation is demanded on any pretext whatever for prosecuting the case to final termination before the Primary Examiner. Our fees are as low as it is possible to make them taking into consideration the high class of work done by us. Those who pretend to secure patents for a lower rate are to be looked upon with distrust.

REMITTANCES.

The best way to send money is by New York draft, certified check, money order, express package or express order. These insure absolute protection to the sender. There is no chance of loss.

It will save time for the inventor to remit $20.00 with his first letter to cover the first Government fee, $15.00 and the cost of one sheet of drawing, $5.00. We will then make a thorough search of the Patent Office records, and if a patent can be secured, report to him immediately, prepare the requisite application papers and forward them for execution without delay. If the search discloses that the invention is anticipated we will deduct $5.00 for our services and promply return the balance, $15.00, making no other or further deductions or charge. If changes or

MAILING ROOM—SALES DEPARTMENT.

modifications in the invention will enable the inventor to obtain a patent we will indicate the requisite changes or modifications, free of cost.

WARNING!

Patentees as soon as they receive their patents, or within a short time after, will be beset, importuned and harassed by offers, propositions, requests and solicitations of all kinds and descriptions, coming from persons, firms and companies not only in this country but also in Europe and even in South America. They may wonder how these people got hold of their names and addresses. This is very simple; they were taken from the *Official Gazette* published weekly by the Patent Office. The propositions will be very attractive and temptingly prepared—just the thing to catch the eye and fancy of the unwary. The offers will appear "gilt edge." The circulars accompanying them are all high sounding and rose colored. Patentees will be surprised at the great attention their inventions have attracted at home and abroad. Glorious visions of immense fortunes almost within their grasp will be held up before their eyes. These propositions will vary with the ingenuity of their authors. Some will pretend to want to purchase patents outright; others to place them on royalty; and still others to sell them on commission, inclosing formidable looking contracts drawn up in an impressive way, highly advantageous to patentees. A favorite scheme with these sharks is to solicit patentees to become members of some newspaper or advertising association which they can do by the payment of a fee, under the pretext that their patents will receive extensive advertising. All of these propositions though apparently different will have this one point in common; they will require *the payment of a fee in cash in advance.* One will say it is necessary to have money, calling it an extremely small amount, to defray the cost of securing copies of the patent for distribution; another will call it a membership fee; another the cost of advertising the patent; another the cost of having circulars printed, and so on. There is no end to the pretexts. None of these humbugs will help you. *Do not send them any money. Every cent you pay them is money thrown away.*

SELLING PATENTS.

The object of most inventors in taking out patents is to dispose of them in some advantageous way. The inventors of this

country are an enterprising and money-making class of people; they are not working for fame and glory alone. If honors come so much the better; but it is money they are after. And they are right. Inventive genius certainly deserves its reward, yet the only way recompense can be had is for its possessor to sell the result of his genius to those less fortunately endowed. An inventor's brains are his working capital and he should make all he can out of them.

After mature consideration and reflection and at the urgent solicitation of our clients, we, some time ago, inaugurated our "Patent Selling Department." This department is now one of the most flourishing branches of our institution, and its development and growth are due solely to the good work done for our patrons. We have made a large number of sales and judiciously placed many patents on the royalty plan. We are justly proud of our success in our new departure.

There was certainly a crying need for some responsible and substantial patent agency to undertake the sale of patents in a legitimate way, as there are a great number of unscrupulous and dishonest persons ostensibly engaged in selling patents, who do nothing whatever for the fees paid to them. Their promises are glowing and their circulars striking and convincing, but their so-called efforts do not deserve that name and no results are accomplished. The money sent them is money wasted.

We saw no reason why patent selling, as well as any other business, could not be conducted in a business-like and reputable way and we have succeeded in doing it. We have won the confidence of our clients by our straightforward methods and our unflagging zeal in their behalf, and we mean to retain it.

Our plan is simple but yet comprehensive. The essential requisite for the sale of a patent is to give it great publicity, to let it become publicly known. This we do. We extensively advertise every patent entrusted to us for sale or to be placed on royalty, in the large metropolitan journals of this country, including the "New York World," etc. The combined circulation of these papers amounts to over one million a day. We also advertise our patents in the *National Recorder*, a weekly journal published in the City of Washington, D. C., and a valuable class paper which circulates exclusively among inventors, patentees, scientific men, manufacturers, capitalists and investors. By means of these great advertising mediums every patent that we

handle is brought prominently to the attention of over five million readers. There can then be no wonder that our patents are quickly sold, and good prices obtained for them.

We also personally present patents to capitalists and manufacturers whenever we can do so. And as we are interested in the outcome of our sales, we are active and energetic in our efforts and embrace every opportunity which will tend to facilitate the speedy and satisfactory closing of a contract.

Our commission for selling patents is 10% of the purchase price if it be $5,000 or less, and 7% if over that amount. Our charge for placing patents on royalties varies, but it is always as low as it can possibly be made.

OWNERSHIP OF PATENTS.

The owner of a patent has the exclusive right to *make, use and sell* his invention. No one can have a similar right without his consent. He is secure in his ownership.

The patentee and his assignee of a part interest are joint owners of the patent and each, as an incident of his ownership, has the right to use the patent and to manufacture under it. But neither can be compelled by his co-owner to join in such use or work, or to be liable for the losses which may occur or to account for the profits which may arise from such use. They may, of course, join in the working of the patent if they desire, but they are not bound to do so.

It is often very important to know in whom is the ownership of a patent, as the right to dispose of them, or any interest therein, is free and unrestrained. To ascertain this a search of the Assignment Records is necessary. We make such searches and prepare abstracts of title of patents at reasonable rates, which vary according to the time and labor involved.

SALE OF PATENTS AND PATENT RIGHTS, ASSIGNMENTS, ROYALTIES AND LICENSES.

The sale of patents and patent rights is not hampered in any way. It is absolutely free. There is no tax and no restrictions. The law provides that: "Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing, and the patentee or his assignees or legal representatives, may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under the patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States." State

MAILING ROOM—SPECIFICATION DEPARTMENT.

laws which interfere in any way with these sales or assignments, such as requiring copies of the patent to be filed, or agents to be appointed, or licenses to be taken out, or forms to be complied with, or which in any way whatever impede them, are unconstitutional and cannot be enforced. But there is a distinction between selling patents and patent rights, and selling goods manufactured under patents. All venders of goods or manufactured articles must comply with the laws of the state governing the selling of such articles. These laws must, however, be the same for goods manufactured outside of the state as for those manufactured in the state. There can be no unfair discrimination.

Assignments should be in writing and signed by the inventor or patentee. To be valid against subsequent assignments or transfers for valuable consideration made without notice, they must be recorded in the Patent Office within three months from the date thereof. Every assignee who has a proper regard for his own interest will have his assignment promptly recorded. Where it is desired that the patent should issue to an assignee, the assignment must be recorded in the Patent Office not later than the day on which the final Government fee is paid. Though when there is a proper request in an assignment, the patent will issue to the assignee, still the application must be made by the inventor and the specification sworn to by him. This cannot be done by the assignee.

Assignments of patents and patent rights should be drawn by competent attorneys. Our charge for preparing and recording an assignment is $5.00.

Royalties and *Licenses.*—A royalty as that word is used in business signifies a specified sum of money paid for the privilege of manufacturing an article protected by a patent. The usual plan is to pay a designated amount on each article or number of articles made. The owner of the patent gives the manufacturer a license to make and sell the article in a certain place, or generally as the case may be, and requires the payment to himself of the tariff or royalty, agreed upon.

Under what are commonly called "licenses" a like privilege in a particular town, city, county or district, is granted in consideration of a definite amount or lump sum. Licenses may be verbal, written or printed; if written or printed they should be signed. The words royalty or license plan are frequently used to indicate the same thing.

Letting the right to manufacture on royalty is often to be preferred to the outright sale of a patent, as it usually brings in a constant and growing revenue. We prepare royalty deeds and licenses. Our charge is $5.00.

BLANK DEEDS.

We have a large assortment of blank deeds for the sale of patents, state, county, town or shop rights, for granting licenses, etc., in quantities to suit at 35 cents per dozen. These deeds have been prepared under our direction and for our special use. They are neatly and accurately printed on durable linen paper.

CUTS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Cuts and engravings are essential for the proper illustration of almost all patented devices. By means of them a clear and accurate idea of an entire invention can be acquired at a glance, and much tedious explanation and description avoided. The same cut can oftentimes be used on bills and letter heads, pamphlets and circulars.

It is poor economy to have cheap cuts as they will not make good impressions. The pictures will be blurred and indistinct, and but an imperfect idea of the invention can be obtained. It is better to have the work satisfactorily done at the start. Good cuts and engravings will greatly facilitate the sale of patents and of the articles covered by them.

We can furnish, on short notice, photo-engravings on metal at low rates. The impressions produced by our cuts are clear and distinct, and the effect bright and artistic. The work is of a high grade.

The cost of photo-engravings is 40 cents per square inch. Thus a cut 2 by 3 inches, which contains 6 square inches, will cost $2.40. No cut will be made for less than $2.00.

COPIES OF PATENTS.

The Patent Office has printed copies made of all patents that are issued; that is, the official drawings are photo-lithographed and the specifications are printed. We supply such copies at 15 cents each.

Copies of any patent, granted since January 1, 1866, and of all drawings belonging to patents issued prior to that time, we can furnish at the same rate. Printed copies of specifications of

patents issued before January 1, 1866 cannot be obtained. We have, however, facilities for making typewritten copies of such specifications at low rates. The charge varies with the time consumed.

Any person who wishes a copy of a patent should inform us as to the name of the inventor and the number of the patent. The desired copy will then be secured and forwarded without delay. If this information cannot be furnished and we are obliged to make a search for it, we charge $1.00 for our labor.

RENEWAL OF ALLOWED CASES.

After an application has been examined and allowed, the inventor has six months from the date of allowance in which to pay the final Government fee of $20.00, to secure the issue of patent. The patent will not be issued until this fee is paid and the fee must be paid in the required time, six months, or the application will lapse and can only be renewed within two years upon the payment of an additional Government fee of $15.00. When the case is renewed the final Government fee must still be paid, and if it be not renewed it will be considered as abandoned.

Inventors will thus see the necessity for promptness in paying final Government fees and if their cases lapse they will have no one to blame but themselves.

Our charge for securing renewals in lapsed cases is $5.00.

CORRECTION OF ERRORS.

Correction of mistakes and errors in letters patent can be made under the following circumstances and no others:

"Whenever a mistake, incurred through the fault of the Patent Office, is clearly disclosed by the records or files of the office, a certificate, stating the fact and nature of such mistake, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, countersigned by the Commissioner of Patents, and sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, will, at the request of the patentee or his assignee, be indorsed without charge upon the letters patent, and recorded in the records of patents, and a printed copy thereof attached to each printed copy of the specification and drawing.

"Whenever a mistake, incurred through the fault of the office, constitutes a sufficient legal ground for a reissue, such

GENERAL MAILING DEPARTMENT.

reissue will be made, for the correction of such mistakes only, without charge of office fees, at the request of the patentee.

"Mistakes not incurred through the fault of the office, and not affording legal grounds for reissue, will not be corrected after the delivery of the letters patent to the patentee or his agent."

REISSUES.

Reissues of letters patent may be granted for the purpose of remedying defects contained in original patents. They may be obtained when original patents are inoperative or invalid by reason of defective or insufficient specifications, or by reason of the patentees claiming as their inventions or discoveries more than they had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through inadvertence, accident, or mistake and without any fraudulent or deceptive intentions.

Reissued patents correspond in date with the originals, and are granted to assignees as well as to inventors. The applications, however, must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living. No new matter can be introduced into reissue specifications, and if improvements are to be protected original applications therefor must be made.

Petitions for reissue must be accompanied by certified copies of abstracts of title, giving the names of the assignees owning any undivided interest in the patents. We furnish these abstracts for $5.00.

Persons wishing their patents examined to ascertain if reissues can be obtained should send us the numbers of the patents and point out specifically the feature or features which they wish strengthened.

It should be borne in mind that reissues to be valid must be made promptly; and that applications for reissue should be prepared only by patent experts as whatever of value there may be in a defective patent may be lost by taking out a reissue that is wholly invalid.

The Government fee for a reissue is $30.00; the cost of a sheet of drawing is $5.00; and our charges in ordinary cases $35.00.

EXTENSIONS.

All patents issued prior to March 2, 1861, had a lifetime of 14 years and could be extended for the further term of 7 years.

Since that time the duration of patents has been the uniform period of 17 years and no extension can be obtained except by Act of Congress.

The law and the regulations of the Patent Office require that when applications for the extension of patents have been referred to the Commissioner of Patents by Congress, proceedings will be instituted and conducted in accordance with the following rules:

"The applicant for an extension must furnish to the office a statement in writing, under oath, of the ascertained value of the invention, and of his receipts and expenditures on account thereof, both in this and in foreign countries. This statement must be detailed and particular, unless sufficient reasons are shown for a failure to make it so. It must in all cases be filed with the petition.

"Such statement must also be accompanied by a certified abstract of title and a declaration under oath setting forth the extent of the applicant's interest in the extension sought."

We attend to securing extensions, but we cannot guarantee in any case that an extension will be obtained as it is an exceedingly difficult matter to secure the passage of any sort of bill by Congress. We, however, faithfully represent our clients' interests and leave nothing undone to accomplish the desired end. In our opinion it is generally better for inventors to improve their inventions, if possible, and secure patents on the improvements in the usual way. This is cheaper by far and the result more satisfactory.

MARKING—"PATENTED"—"PATENT APPLIED FOR."

Patented.—All articles made or sold under a patent must be marked "Patented" together with date of the patent. Where it is not practicable to mark every article the packages which contain them should be marked.

Patent Applied For.—Every inventor has the right when he has an application for patent pending in the Patent Office to manufacture and sell his goods and to mark them "Patent Applied For." The method of marking is the same as that of patented inventions, that is, every article should be marked where this can be done and when it is not practicable to do so each package containing the articles must be marked. If the precaution is taken of thus marking goods before the issue of

patent there is very little danger of loss in publicly vending them.

No damages can be recovered for the infringement of a patent where the patentee fails to comply with these rules, unless it can be proved that the infringer actually knew of the patent.

CAVEATS.

A caveat is a notice given to the Patent Office of the applicant's (caveator he is called) claim as inventor, in order to prevent the grant of a patent to another person for the same invention without notice to the caveator. It comprises a specification, oath, and, when the nature of the case will admit, a drawing. It must be limited to a single invention or improvement.

Whenever an inventor has conceived a general idea of an invention or improvement but requires time to perfect and mature the device or to complete its details, he should file a caveat to insure protection. Caveats are kept in the secret archives of the Patent Office, and afford protection for one year. They may be renewed at the end of the year for an additional year, and so on. A renewal fee must be paid in each instance. After a caveat has expired, if not renewed, it loses its protective effect.

The same exactness of description is not required in a caveat as in an application for patent, but the caveat must set forth with sufficient precision the object of the invention and its distinguishing characteristics. From their nature and office caveats should only be prepared by skilled and experienced patent attorneys and the so-called cheap ones should be studiously avoided.

American citizens, or persons who have resided in the United States for one year and have declared their intention to become citizens, are entitled to the protection of a caveat; aliens have not this right.

Caveats are not assignable, but the inventions covered by them may be assigned.

We make a specialty of preparing caveats. The total cost including one sheet of drawings is $25.00. Renewals $15.00.

INTERFERENCES.

It often happens that two or more applications from different persons for the same patentable invention are pending in the Patent Office at the same time. The applications are then said to interfere and they are placed, as it is termed, in interference.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE.
[View from Office of John Wedderburn & Co.]

An interference is declared to be "a proceeding instituted for the purpose of determining the question of priority of invention between two or more parties claiming substantially the same patentable invention. The fact that one of the parties has already obtained a patent will not prevent an interference, for although the Commissioner has no power to cancel a patent, he may grant another patent for the same invention to a person who proves to be the prior inventor."

After the declaration of interference, each party is required to file a preliminary statement, which must be sworn to, setting out when he first conceived the invention; first disclosed it to others; first made a drawing or model, and first reduced it to practice. The testimony of witnesses should then be taken to thoroughly cover these points. Each party is bound by the averments contained in his preliminary statement and cannot prove the date of invention to be prior to that set out therein. The case is argued by counsel and decided by the Patent Office on the argument and evidence submitted. The patent is awarded to the first inventor.

Eminent counsel is required for the successful conduct of interference cases as a high degree of skill and experience is necessary. Slight mistakes are apt to be fatal; too much care cannot be taken in the preparation of the papers and in the handling of the case from its inception to its termination.

We have been very successful in the prosecution of interference cases, and we make a specialty of this important branch of the patent business in which superior knowledge, care, skill and discrimination are most essential. We also have excellent facilities for taking depositions of witnesses in any part of the United States.

We cannot state with certainty the charges and expenses in interferences as they vary with each case. We will, however, always make our fees as reasonable as possible. We guarantee the best service.

APPEALS.

When a patent has been finally refused by the Primary Examiner an appeal may be taken from his adverse decision to the Board of Examiners-in-Chief. The Government appeal fee is $10.00. Our fee in ordinary cases is $15.00, which includes the cost of preparing the necessary appeal papers and arguing the case.

If the decision of the Board of Examiners-in-Chief be adverse an appeal may be taken to the Commissioner in person. Government appeal fee $20.00; attorney's fee (usually) $25.00. It is rarely necessary or advisable to carry ordinary cases further than this.

From the decision of the Commissioner a further appeal may be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. The costs of conducting appeals before the court vary. We always make our charges as low as it is possible to do taking into consideration the character of the work involved and the experience required for the successful handling of such cases.

Washington attorneys can prosecute appeal cases, as well as applications before the Patent Office, with no additional charges for traveling expenses, hotel bills, etc., or for the employment of special assistance. We make a specialty of appeals.

REJECTED CASES.

There are a great number of valuable and important inventions among the rejected cases in the Patent Office. It might almost be said that as much ingenuity and inventive genius are shown in these inventions as in the patented ones.

Applicants should remember that Patent Office Examiners can, and often do, make mistakes; and should not think because their cases are rejected that patents cannot be obtained. Patents are ferquently refused when by skillful handling of the applications they could have been secured. A great many rejections are due to the improper preparation of the cases: applicants without any special skill in patent practice, prepare their own applications, or employ incompetent and negligent solicitors to do so; the result is the cases become tangled up, involved and confused, and patents will not be allowed. The inventors then get discouraged, but unnecessarily. They should consult an experienced Washington patent lawyer. He will be able to give the case his personal attention and to put it in proper shape before the office. Under his skillful guidance beneficial results can be speedily looked for.

Although a case may have been rejected for a number of years, a valid patent can often be procured by filing a new application, provided the invention has not been in public use or on sale more than two years before the new application is filed.

Inventors having rejected or defective patent cases should write to us and send any official letters they have received together with $5.00. We will then examine the case, ascertain its exact status and inform them what is best to be done and our fee for doing the requisite work. The $5.00 sent us in the first place will be deducted from our fee. Our terms are moderate. With our experience we can secure patents if anyone can.

INFRINGEMENTS.

Infringement, as that word is used in patent litigation, is defined to consist in the *use, sale or manufacture* of something already patented, to the injury of the patentee; and the question of infringement is involved in almost all such litigation.

The granting of a patent does not insure that the invention covered thereby can be made without infringing a prior patent, as an improvement may be novel and therefore entitled to a patent, and still it may be impossible to manufacture the improvement without making use of another patented device.

The Patent Office has no jurisdiction in infringement cases. They are peculiarly for the courts. There can be no infringement until patent issues, as it is the patent which is infringed and not the invention. Nor can there be an infringement of an expired patent (one over 17 years old), as the public has the right to make use of it; nor of an invalid patent.

Before beginning a suit for infringement the complaining party should have a thorough investigation of the Patent Office records made and his patent carefully examined, to ascertain if he can sustain his suit. Expensive and disastrous litigation can often be prevented in this way. Or if embarked in, it is with reasonable assurance of success.

Every patentee or manufacturer before investing in costly machinery, or buying an extensive plant for the manufacture of a patented article, should know whether he is liable to be closed up by an injunction and held responsible in damages at the suit of a prior patentee. And this information can only be ascertained by an "infringement search" of the Patent Office Records. All analogous prior patents must be examined and carefully considered in relation to the patent under investigation. This examination should only be made by experienced and skillful patent lawyers, as fortunes may depend upon their decision.

MAIN LOBBY, PATENT OFFICE.

We are prepared to make these searches and examinations in a most thorough way and to give reliable and trustworthy opinions. Our charges are moderate.

PATENTS FOR DESIGNS.

The law authorizing the issue of design patents is very broad. These patents may be granted to any person, whether man or woman, adult or minor, citizen or alien, who, by his own industry, genius, effort and expense, has invented or produced any new and original design for a manufacture, bust, statue, alto-relievo or bas-relief; any new or original design for the printing of woolens, silk, cotton or other fabrics; any new and original impression, ornament, pattern, print, or picture to be printed, painted, cast or otherwise placed on or marked into any article of manufacture; or any new, useful or original shape or configuration of any article of manufacture, the same not having been known or used by others before his invention or production thereof, or patented or described in any printed publication.

All new designs should be protected. Design patents for the pattern of a machine or designs on a machine can be secured in addition to a mechanical patent for the machine itself. These patents are never issued for mechanical devices, but only for ornamental features.

Design patents have been liberally construed by the courts. They hold that such a patent covers not only the exact form or configuration shown in the drawing but also those which have a near enough resemblance to appear the same to ordinary observers. Or in other words the holder of a design patent cannot be defrauded of his rights by anyone who unscrupulously makes an immaterial change in the design.

The total cost of a design patent including one sheet of drawings is:—

Patent for three and a half years	$40.00
Patent for seven years	50.00
Patent for fourteen years	65.00

All who desire to secure design patents should inform us as to their full name and send us a sketch or model of their designs. They should also remit the requisite fees and indicate the length of time for which they wish the patents to run. The application papers, which include the petition, specification,

oath and drawings will be promptly prepared and forwarded for approval and execution. When the papers are returned they will be filed in the Patent Office without delay and the case diligently prosecuted.

PATENTS FOR COMPOSITIONS, $60.00.

We also make a specialty of securing patents on compositions or compounds. All who have new and useful compositions which they wish to protect should advise us as to the name and quantity of each ingredient used, the manner of compounding them and the use or uses to which the composition may be put. $20.00 should be remitted to cover the preliminary fees. This amount will be applied to the first Govermment fee and in part payment of the attorney fee. The total cost of a patent for a composition of matter is $60.00.

PATENTS FOR MEDICAL COMPOUNDS, $60.00.

Patents may be secured for medical compounds at a total cost of $60.00, but under the present stringent rulings of the Patent Office it is a difficult matter to obtain the allowance of such a patent. The Commissioner almost invariably holds that medical compounds are nothing more than the result of a prescription that any physician might write and that no invention is involved in making them. Because of this we usually advise our clients who have medical compounds on which they wish protection to register trade-marks for them. The protection afforded by a trade-mark is in some respects preferable to that of a patent. In applying for a trade-mark it is not necessary to disclose the formula for making the compound which must be done if a patent is applied for. This non-disclosure enables the owner to keep the ingredients of his medicine secret. The medicine is thus less liable to be made and sold by irresponsible persons. Most of the so-called patent medicines are protected by trade-marks only.

TRADE-MARKS.

A trade-mark may consist of any non-descriptive word or words, sign, symbol, picture, figure, autograph, monogram or any combination of any or all of them. It need not be new or original, but it should be new to purpose to which it is applied. Thus a trade-mark on "The Rising Sun" applied to

flour, would not prevent the registration of the same words as applied to stove polish. The mere name of the applicant cannot be registered, but his name together with a device or design, etc., is entitled to registration. Nor can descriptive words be registered. For instance "Washing Soap" or "Canned Corn." But descriptive words combined with non-descriptive words may be registered. Thus "Eureka Washing Soap" and "Excelsior Canned Corn" are properly registrable.

Any person, firm or corporation may obtain registration of trade-marks in the United States. Trade-marks are registered for 30 years and may be renewed for 30 years longer.

The value of a trade-mark is that the owner is entitled to its exclusive use, and no one by counterfeiting or making a colorable imitation of the mark can derive any rights or advantages therefrom; moreover the counterfeiter or imitator is liable to an action of damages and to restraint by injunction. A trade-mark also makes known the goods bearing it at a glance, and secures to the owner or proprietor all the benefits accruing from the reputation he may have made or built up for his goods under the trade-mark or name. The registration of a trade-mark is *prima facie* evidence of ownership.

Persons wishing to know whether certain words or devices have been registered as trade-marks can procure this information by communicating with us. The cost of making the requisite search of the records is $5.00

In order to enable us to prepare the formal papers and drawings to secure the registration of a trade-mark we should be furnished with the name of the owner, and if a firm be the proprietor, the names of the individual members thereof, their residences and place of business, a description of the mark and the class of merchandise on which it is used, including a particular description of the goods comprised in such class. The total cost of a trade-mark is $55.00 covering a Government fee of $25.00, attorney fee of $25.00, and $5.00 the cost of one sheet of official drawings.

A trade-mark cannot be registered unless it has been used in commerce with a foreign nation or Indian tribe. This provision of the law can be complied with by sending samples to a dealer in Canada or Mexico or to an Indian agent.

The right to the use of a trade-mark is assignable in writing and such assignment should be recorded in the Patent Office.

MODEL ROOM, U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

We prepare these assignments. The cost of preparation and recording is $5.00.

Trade-marks can be registered in foreign countries having treaties with the United States.

LABELS.

Prints and labels to be used in connection with articles of manufacture may be registered in the Patent Office. The certificate of registration will continue in force for 28 years.

The words "prints" and "labels" as used in the act, are nearly synonymous, and are defined as any device, picture, word or words, figure or figures impressed or stamped directly upon manufactured articles, or upon a slip or piece of paper, or other material, to be attached in any manner to the articles, or to bottles, boxes and packages containing them, to indicate the contents of the packages, the name of the manufacturer or the place of manufacture, the quantity of goods, directions for use, etc. No print or label can be registered as such if it contains matter registerable under the trade-mark law, in which case a trade-mark should be registered; then the print or label embodying the trade-mark may be registered.

The entire cost of registration under this act, including the Government fee is $30. Citizens of this country and of certain European countries having treaties with the United States are entitled to the benefits of the act. Registered prints and labels are assignable in writing. We prepare such assignments. Cost of preparation and recording $5.00.

COPYRIGHTS.

The law provides that any citizen or resident of the United States who is the author, designer or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print, or photograph, or negative thereof, or a painting, drawing, chromo, statuary, models or designs intended to be perfected as works of fine art, may obtain a copyright.

To secure a copyright the title or description of the book or article must be filed with the Librarian of Congress, on or before the day of publication; and to perfect the copyright two copies of the work must be delivered to the Librarian not later than the day of publication.

Persons desiring copyrights should send us their names and

residence, the *title* of the book, map, dramatic or musical composition, cut, print or photograph, or a *description* of the painting, drawing, statue, etc., and state whether they claim the right as author, designer or proprietor. The work itself need not be sent. The cost of a copyright is $6.00.

Copyrights may be secured for projected as well as for complete works. Each number of a *periodical* requires a separate copyright. The title of the periodical should include the date and number.

The term of a copyright is 28 years, and it may be renewed within six months before the end of that time for a further term of 14 years.

Copyrights are assignable in writing. Such assignments should be recorded in the office of the Librarian of Congress.

The copyright certificates will be sent to applicants as soon as they are received.

The citizens or subjects of the principal European countries are, by Presidential proclamations, entitled to avail themselves of the privileges of our copyright laws.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

WHY THEY SHOULD BE SECURED.

American inventions are held in great favor in foreign countries. Such is the repute and fame of our citizens for ingenuity and inventive genius that foreign capitalists are not only ready and willing to manufacture under patents granted by their own government to Americans, but are exceedingly anxious to control them. At the great International Expositions at Vienna, Paris and Antwerp the superiority of American machinery and manufactures was most apparent and foreign capitalists were not slow to appreciate it. The principal awards were made to American exhibiters, the articles displayed by them quickly disposed of, and large contracts entered into for immense quantities of our machinery, farming and mining implements, etc. The great progress made by this country in the arts was presented in a forcible and striking way to our own countrymen at the "World's Fair" and the "Atlanta Exposition."

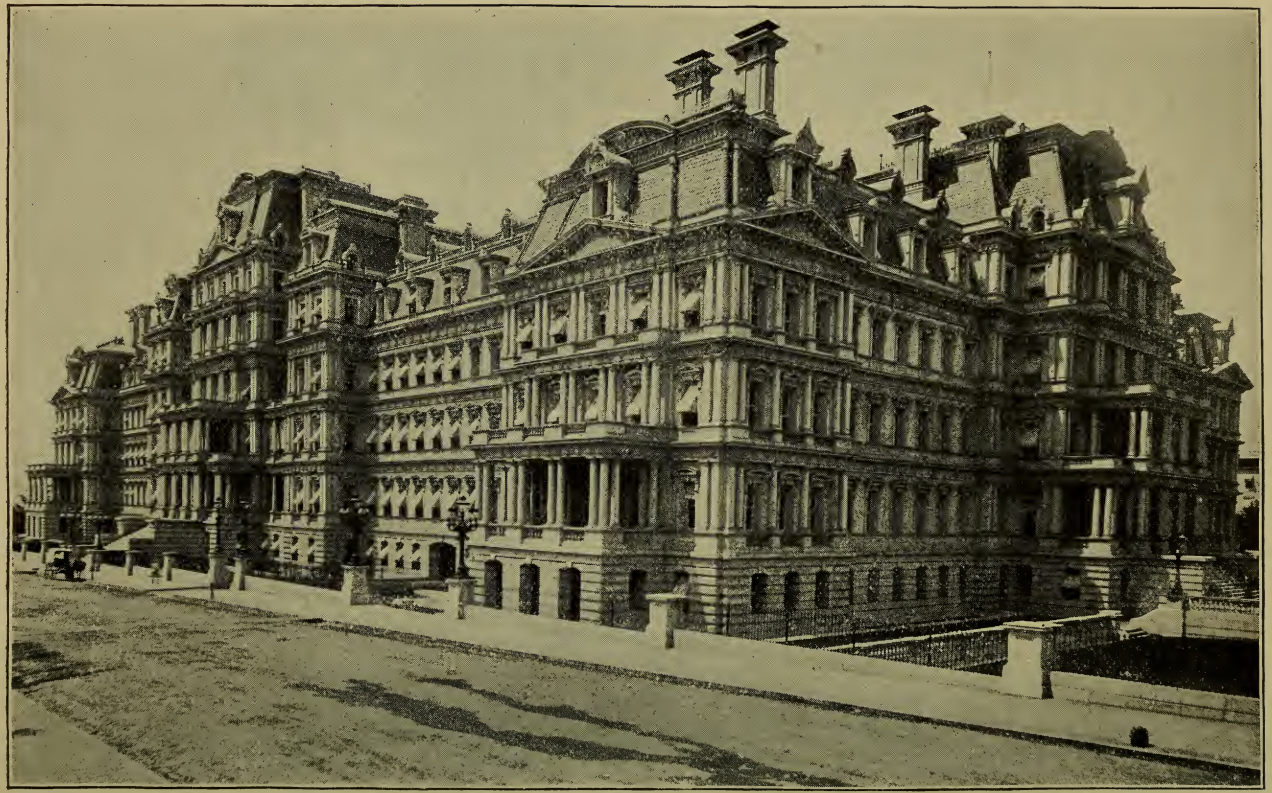
Foreign patents are valuable pieces of property and are becoming more so. The demand for American improvements is

great and steadily increasing, and large fortunes are often made by American inventors from the sale of their foreign patents.

The commercial value of patents depends altogether upon their scope, strength and validity, and this is especially true of foreign patents as they are granted in most of the countries without an examination, their validity to be determined by the courts in a proper case. It will thus be apparent that the services of a skilled and experienced attorney, and one who is acquainted with the patent laws of the different foreign countries, are essential.

It is very important to know the time at which an application for a foreign patent should be filed. Generally this should be done the day the American patent is issued. For if a description of the invention is published in a foreign country before application in that country is made, a valid patent cannot be obtained. And whenever a patent is issued in this country a copy of the claims and drawings are printed in the *Official Gazette*, which is published weekly, and immediately mailed to the principal foreign countries. The coming of the *Gazette* into a country is generally considered a publication in that country which will defeat the grant of a valid patent, and this is especially true of Great Britain and Germany. Moreover it is advisable in all foreign countries that the patent application should be filed on the day of issue of the United States patent, as patents are usually limited to expire with the termination of the earliest foreign patent, but if two or more are granted on the same day in different countries the life of one is then not controlled by the life of another. To illustrate: if a French patent is granted before the United States patent on the same invention is issued, the French patent being limited to expire at the end of fifteen years, the United States patent will expire at the same time. Though if the French patent and the United States patent had been issued on the same day the shorter duration of the term of the French patent would have no effect on the United States patent which would run its full term of seventeen years.

Our patent laws have a special provision for the protection of inventors who wish to take out foreign patents. They provide that a patent application may remain in the Patent Office and be kept secret for a period of six months after the application has been *allowed*, thus enabling the inventor to apply for foreign



THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

patents in ample time to secure valid ones and in advance of all other applicants. During this time the inventor should not make public or disclose in any way his invention, for in England a patent is granted to the first applicant whether he be the inventor or not. Some unscrupulous persons have been known to make use of their knowledge of inventions to secure valuable British patents, without the consent of the inventors and to their decided pecuniary loss.

By the "International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property," entered into a few years ago, by the following countries, certain advantages accrue to patentees who wish to take out foreign patents: Belgium, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Domingo, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and the United States.

Under this convention, patentees in any of the countries which have agreed to the convention, are allowed six months from the time their applications were *originally filed*, in which to apply for patents in the other countries, and one month additional is granted where the countries are beyond the sea. Thus if an American patentee file an application in any or all of the countries just enumerated, *within seven months after his application was filed in the United States*, his foreign application will be given the same date as the application in this country. And if any other person, in the meanwhile, has applied for a foreign patent on the same invention, or the invention has been published or publicly worked in any of the countries the patentee may still secure a valid patent, which will be superior to any patent that may have been previously granted to another for the same device. The convention affords full protection if the applications are filed in the limited time.

The charges for securing patents in foreign countries have been greatly reduced by us. We can afford to make a reduction in the usual charges because of the large volume of foreign business we handle. We have correspondents in all of the principal countries, and our facilities for obtaining foreign patents in the shortest possible time are unsurpassed. We make a specialty of this line of work. We are thoroughly conversant with the patent laws of the different countries, and we give a high grade of service at the lowest rates.

The best countries in which to take out foreign patents are mentioned below together with brief abstracts of their laws on the subject.

(6-12+18 yrs) CANADA. $70. — 18 yrs.

Owing to the geographical nearness of Canada to the United States and the facility with which commerce is carried on between the two countries, almost all American inventions should be protected by Canadian patents. The patent laws of Canada are very liberal. Citizens of this country can secure patents in Canada on the same terms as Canadians, but if the inventions have been already patented here the Canadian applications must be filed within one year after the United States patents were issued. It is extremely advantageous, however, to file applications in Canada as soon as possible after the American patents have issued, as the *Official Gazette* which contains a copy of the drawings and claims of each patent granted by the United States, is extensively circulated in Canada in a few days after each "issue day" (Tuesday of every week) in this country. For the laws of Canada provide: "If any person shall have commenced to manufacture in Canada an article for which a patent is afterwards obtained, such person shall continue to have the right to manufacture such article notwithstanding the patent."

Canadian patents are granted for the term of eighteen years —for six years at first, to be extended to twelve and eighteen years by the payment of additional Government fees. These patents cover the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward's Island and Quebec. The cost of a six years' patent is $30.00, and to extend it to twelve years $20.00, and for the extension to eighteen years a further payment of $20.00. The whole government fee of $60.00 can be paid at once together with our fee of $10.00, and an eighteen years' patent obtained in the first place. Models are not required in Canada.

18 yrs

MEXICO. $200.

Mexico, a sister Republic, lies immediately adjacent to the United States on the south. Our interçourse with that country is intimate and our commercial relations very close. Great progress has been made in Mexico in the arts and sciences during the past twenty-five years. There are now a large number of Mexican factories, and the mining industries of Mexico are known the world over. The value of a Mexican patent on mining machinery cannot be overestimated. We advise all American inventors of mining apparatus and implements to protect

them by Mexican patents. Patents granted by Mexico on any sort of machinery are valuable.

Mexican patents run for the term of ten years. Cost, $200.00. (10 yrs) Application must be made before the invention has been published in Mexico or abroad. Publications by foreign patent offices will not defeat the grant of patent.

GREAT BRITAIN. $65.-(14 yrs)

Great Britain is one of the foremost countries in manufactures and agriculture. Her subjects are peculiarly progressive and enterprising. American inventions are looked upon with high regard and capitalists are ever ready to take hold and work them, if protected by British patents.

Patents are granted by Great Britain for the term of fourteen years, and they are not affected by the expiration of prior foreign patents. A British patent covers England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and the Channel Islands. The cost of patent is $65.00. Provisional protection for nine months can be secured if desired. Cost $25.00. After provisional protection has been obtained, the cost of complete patent is $50.00. Application must be made before the invention has been fully published or made publicly known in Great Britain.

FRANCE. $70. -(15 yrs)

A French patent covers France and her colonies. The term is fifteen years, but will expire with a prior foreign patent of shorter duration. Cost, $70.00. Application must be made before the invention has been fully published or used in France or abroad.

GERMANY. $75. -(15 yrs)

A German patent covers Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony and Wurtemburg. Duration of patent is fifteen years, and is not affected by a prior foreign patent of shorter term. Cost, $75.00. Application must be made before publication of the invention in any country.

AUSTRIA. $75. -(15 yrs)

Patents are granted for the term of fifteen years, but will expire with a prior foreign patent of shorter term. Cost, $75.00. Application must be made before the invention is published or used in Austria.

BELGIUM. $50. - (20 yrs)

Belgian patents are granted for twenty years, but will expire with a prior foreign patent of shorter term. Cost, $50.00. Application must be made before the invention has been published or used in Belgium, and before any patent therefor is actually issued in another country.

SPAIN. $80. - (20 yrs)

A Spanish patent covers Spain and all her colonies. Patents are granted for twenty years if applied for before the invention has become publicly known in Spain or elsewhere. If the invention has been already patented abroad, a patent may be obtained for ten years, provided the application be made in Spain within two years from the date of the foreign patent; should more than two years have elapsed, the term will be for five years only. Cost of patent, $80.00.

ITALY. $85. - (15 yrs)

Patents are granted for fifteen years. Cost, $85.00. Application must be made before the invention has been published, or become publicly known in Italy. If the invention has been previously patented abroad, application must be made before the expiration of the foreign patent.

NORWAY. $70. - (15 yrs)

Duration of patent, fifteen years. Cost, $70.00. Application must be made before the invention is so well known in Norway that it can be carried out by others. Publications in print or the exhibition of the invention will not defeat a patent, if the application be made in six months thereafter.

SWEDEN. $75. - (15 yrs)

Patents are granted for fifteen years. Cost, $75.00. Application must be made before the invention has been fully described in any publication, or so openly used that others may work the invention. Publication by foreign patent authorities, or the exhibition of the invention, will not prevent the grant of patent if application be made in six months from such publication or exhibition.

The rates for securing patents in the other countries, together with full information will be cheerfully furnished on application.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

REFERENCES.

The national reputation which this firm enjoys would seem to make the presentation of testimonials unnecessary; but we would call the attention of those who have, as yet, had no dealings with us to the warm endorsements of our business methods printed below. These letters, which have been addressed to Mr. Wedderburn by some of the most prominent men in public life, and who are personal friends of long standing, comprise but a small number of those we have received:

From Senator Gorman, of Maryland.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1896.

John Wedderburn, Esq.,

Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:-

I am very glad to learn that you have opened an office to conduct business as a solicitor of American and Foreign patents, and I assure you I wish you great success.

It frequently happens that constituents make inquiries of me relative to patents and I shall be very glad to refer them to you as I believe you will give careful attention to any matter entrusted to your charge.

Yours truly.

A. P. Gorman

From Hon. M. G. Emery, President Second National Bank.

2038.

M. G. Emery, President. M. W. Beveridge, Vice Prest. John C. Eckloff, Cashier.

Second National Bank

Washington, D.C. July 17, 1896.

John Wedderburn, Esq.,

Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am pleased to note that you are developing your business so satisfactorily, and beg to assure you of my hearty good will. The energy, intelligence and enterprise which have marked your business methods cannot fail of success, especially when coupled with strict personal integrity and honorable dealing.

M. G. Emery

From Senator Stewart, of Nevada.

United States Senate,

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 1, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have known Mr. John Wedderburn for a number of years, and have always found him to be honest and straightforward. He is bright and intelligent and full of energy. He has good business qualifications, and has had marked success in all his undertakings. I feel confident that any business intrusted to him will be attended to intelligently and with dispatch.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE—LOOKING TOWARD THE CAPITOL.

From Senator Cullom, of Illinois.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1895.

MR. JOHN WEDDERBURN, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—I observe that you are now engaged in the business of a solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Trade-marks, Copyrights, etc. I hope you will find the business agreeable, and that you will be successful in it. With my knowledge of your energy and ambition to succeed in the world, I have no doubt you will make a success. There is abundance of room for good men, and men who will give close attention to such business.

With best wishes, I am, very truly yours,

S. M. CULLOM.

From Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1896.

JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., 618 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me great pleasure to express my complete confidence in your ability to attend strictly to all business in regard to American and Foreign Patents, and I recommend you to the kind consideration of my friends.

Truly,

H. C. HANSBROUGH.

From Senator Mitchell, of Oregon.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1896.

JOHN WEDDERBURN, Esq., 618 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR:—I learn, through mutual friends, that you are now engaged in the business of soliciting American and Foreign Patents, and I take pleasure in commending you to those interested as a very competent solicitor and in all respects trustworthy. Those having business of the character in which you are engaged can feel assured that the same will receive careful attention, if entrusted to you.

Wishing you every success, I am, yours very sincerely,

JOHN H. MITCHELL.

From Senator Carter, of Montana.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1896.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I beg leave to state that I have known Mr. John Wedderburn, of Washington city, for many years as a competent, trustworthy, energetic young man and, in my opinion, business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and proper attention.

Very respectfully,

T. H. CARTER.

We respectfully refer to the following as a few persons for whom we have secured patents:

ALABAMA.

T. F. Harris.....Aniston
T. T. Harris.....Bessemer
John W. Johnson.....Wagar
Henry Wagner.....Cullman
Jas. Hastings.....Riverton Junction

ARIZONA.

J. S. Deats and T. R. Stewart...Phœnix
F. P. Fowler.....Phœnix
Morris Goldwater.....Prescott
B. F. Pascoe.....Globe
Harding & Dorris.....Phœnix
Wm. Ryan.....Globe

ARKANSAS.

J. W. Claxton.....Barren Fork
Miss Mattie Gray.....Heber
Julius Alexander.....Pine Bluff
W. E. Holder and C. E. Reed.....Arkadelphia
Esten Peloubet.....Alexander
L. Hough.....Helena
Jas. M. Flower.....Potts Station
Bud Jones.....Lockesburg
Pearl Keyes.....Hot Springs

CALIFORNIA.

W. B. Comstock.....Oak Bar
C. H. Abel and J. W. Daly.....Maxwell
E. E. Barry.....Elk Grove
Alpha Burker.....Hueneme
J. W. Bennett.....Cosunines
J. H. Bates.....Santa Barbara
Chas. Bisi.....Selma
Miss F. M. Blamyer.....Alameda
J. M. Blasi.....San Francisco
Chambers & Gruver..Bitter Water P. O.
G. W. Cody.....Grangeville
Andrew Clancey.....San Diego
W. S. Cranmer.....Hanford
H. B. Cary.....Los Angeles
P. B. Collier and H. Dignard...Lakeport
J. A. Bisceglia.....San Jose
Joseph Bacher.....Santa Monica
J. Riley Jones.....Los Angeles
James T. Ish.....San Francisco
Elijah Hickman.....Red Bluff
August F. Hilker.....Corning
Leo Kimmick.....Los Angeles
James Kelly.....San Francisco
W. F. Kausen.....Ferndale
W. C. Keithly.....San Francisco
M. P. Kelly and E. Holloway..Healdsburg
Mrs. Grace M. Kimball.....Oakland
Rob't F. Nichols.....Alturas
Samuel Todd.....Alturas
L. L. Dennick.....Los Angeles
Chas. E. S. Dunlevy.....Oakland
Oliver C. Frame.....Pasadena
T. A. Fairbairn.....San Diego
H. S. Gaylord.....Armona
D. Gutermute.....Petaluma
James Garrett.....Visalia
A. P. Gordon.....San Francisco
W. E. Gladstone.....San Francisco
J. B. Giffen and H. R. Blair..Sacramento
John Geisendorfer.....Wiemar
Joseph J. Hall.....Woodland

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

Horst Bros.....Sacramento
E. J. Leavitt.....Sacramento
T. J. Leavitt.....Sacramento
T. B. Lovdal.....Sacramento
H. M. Little.....Rivera
Fred Lind.....San Francisco
Lewis M. Long.....Portersville
M. H. Lothrop.....Jacinto
H. Lahann.....Traver
Rob't J. Holland.....Nevada City
J. J. Evans.....San Francisco
Henry J. Weeks.....Vista
H. York and T. Austin.....Colton
O. W. Beach.....South Riverside
H. S. Borette.....Susanville
Geo. B. Carter.....San Francisco
H. O. Deuss.....San Francisco
E. L. Ward.....Santa Rosa
Stephen Hamilton.....Fresno
W. B. Hopkins.....San Francisco
J. R. Hodges.....Covina
L. W. Hihn.....San Jose
S. G. Lusher.....Pasadena
Geo. W. Ounsley, Jr.....San Jose
A. A. Polhamus.....San Diego
H. O. Palmer.....Chico
A. L. Reynolds.....Perris
W. S. Miller.....Milpitas
H. Morin.....San Leandro
Juan W. McCoy.....San Francisco
H. Merz.....Pollasky
J. H. Macartney.....San Francisco
Rob't Moody.....Ventura
F. P Mann.....San Francisco
John J. McManus.....San Francisco
B. O. McCoy.....Suisun
Isaac Watson.....Durham
A. C. Jochmus and F. M. Broughton.....Monterey
Alfred T. Stimson.....Bayside
Wm. H. Haw.....Fields Landing
A. Marks.....San Francisco
W. C. Nelson.....Santa Rosa
H. H. Neibur.....Ferndale
Ernest Narjot.....San Francisco
W. H. Perkins and W. L. Cronenberg...Long Beach
Frank S. Reager.....Orland
Geo. R. Richardson.....Latrobe
Joseph Rowan.....Los Angeles
Capt. A. J. Rogers.....San Diego
James E. Riley.....Los Angeles
S. Shoemaker.....Ono
Capt. Rob't Sudden.....Ventura
Sprague & McIntyre.....Redlands
P. B. Southworth.....Marysville
H. H. Thomas.....San Francisco
Daniel Tierney.....Ione
W. S. Vestal.....San Bernardino
T. C. Sisk.....Millville
J. O. Sprague.....Sacramento
G. A. Teel.....Newport Beach
Mrs. H. Webber.....San Chualar
Geo. N. W. Wilson.....San Francisco
W. G. Wille.....Sacramento
C. N. Whitaker.....Oakland
Julius Schade.....Los Angeles
M. E. Peterson.....Red Bluff
J. G. Coe.....Neenach

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

Max Boelte.....Los Angeles
V. R. Cayce and G. B. Croner..Anaheim
Philip S. Driver.....Sacramento
Rob't A. O. Brien.....San Francisco
Warren Richards.....Truckee
Peter H. Flanzburg.....Los Banos
E. E. Katz.....San Bernardino
P. S. Dusenbury.....Oakland
Jos. J. Hall.....Los Angeles
J. E. Schneider.....Lancaster
Wm. H. McDonald.....Redlands
A. G. Dahmer.....San Francisco
Dr. W. N. Sherman.....Merced
Christ. Christensen.....Oakland
Mrs. M. E. Van Luven.....Oakland
J. W. T. Morris.....Summerland
John C. Manuel.....Smith River
L. E. McCabe.....Oakland
Walter E. Downs.....Sutter Creek
J. E. Hutchison.....San Francisco
Russell B. Frisbey.....Eureka

COLORADO.

Geo. Kennan.....Boulder
Elmer E. Ward.....Colorado Springs
Casper Zimmerman.....Denver
Free & Heath.....Denver
C. Harry Smith.....Leadville
Jas. L. Hamilton.....Alamosa
Edw. E. Willever.....Denver
C. S. Cassard.....Silverton
L. Kafka.....Lake City
Hugh Lind.....Whitewater
Hugh F. Watts and Alonzo Coan..Boulder
Martin L. Haynes.....Silver Cliff
Anders G. Carlson.....Rico
C. H. Roche.....Grand Junction
Wm. Barth.....Eastonville
W. F. Kintner.....Leadville
Rob't Holmes.....Canon City
J. L. Woolson.....Denver

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

W. C. Souder.....Washington
Allen McDonald.....Washington
I. S. Sherwin.....Washington

FLORIDA.

Buttweiler & Stuntebeck.....St. Joseph
R. P. Green.....Greensboro
J. F. Haines.....West Palm Beach

GEORGIA.

J. C. Schuler.....Lanier
J. M. Kennedy.....Douglasville
W. M. Brevard.....Macon

IDAHO.

J. C. Wolfe and T. A. Brown...Moscow
L. L. Booth.....Isabelle
A. C. Osterman.....Newport
R. Hageman.....Mullan
W. H. Hooper.....Moscow
C. B. Taylor.....Idaho Falls
Barry N. Hilliard.....Murray
Otis J. Merritt.....Coeur d'Alene
H. A. Nicholson.....Pocatello

ILLINOIS.

E. W. Applegate.....Chicago
D. A. Leonard.....Shannon

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Abel M. Rauson.....Chicago
John F. Ridder.....Quincy
Richard J. Hartford.....Chicago
Joseph J. Speck.....Chicago
W. D. Caldwell.....Dallas City
M. Wagner.....Willow Spring
D. M. Humiston.....Peru
C. S. Kraber.....Quincy
D. L. Johnson and D. F. Hoots.....Cook's Mills
Charles Hadden.....Wauponsee
Jno. W. Anderson, Jr.....Hardin
Henry Meins.....Quincy
Ambrose Villars.....Rossville
S. Smith.....New Hartford
A. L. Hemphill.....Gillespie
G. L. Gulliford.....Bement

INDIANA.

R. O. S. Bosworth.....Portland
Luke Woodward.....Muncie
E. R. Kirby.....Terre Haute
H. S. Glick.....Terre Haute
Lehman & Kraus.....Peru
Al. Hayward.....Warsaw
Albert G. Wade.....Elkhart
Wm. H. Fox.....Bluffton
D. M. Scheffer.....New Castle
Jacob Teeter.....Hagerstown
B. F. Alter.....Russiaville
John F. Forsyth.....Bloomington
W. F. Robbins.....Westport
Aaron Turley.....Orleans
M. F. Ross.....Windfall
Jas. W. Jacobs.....Jeffersonville
T. R. Maddock.....Ellwood
Mrs. A. E. Wolford.....Albion

IOWA.

Isaiah Armand.....Gaza
E. Te Paske.....Orange City
M. J. Cheney and H. Berch.....Taylor
Jacob Cheout.....California
Wallace M. Coats.....Hillsdale
E. B. Guenzel.....Tracy
J. D. Locke.....Benan
Charles Palmer.....Orange City
Liston & Schick.....Imogene
Chas. J. Burkhart.....Marshalltown
A. M. Bingham.....Jessup
Charles H. Green.....Swaledale
Edward E. Willever.....Des Moines
D. Deephouse.....Le Mars
Andrew Pederson.....Spencer
B. H. Long.....Palo
J. O. Stewart.....Dickens
W. F. Greimann.....Garner
D. L. Sprague.....Clear Lake

KANSAS.

Albert N. Russell.....Mound Valley
H. T. Whittridge.....Admire
Green & Wesselouski.....Jewell
Charles E. Barker.....Mahaska
F. D. Fuller.....Topeka
Joel H. Canaday.....Elsmore
E. B. Frizelle.....Sterling
Scott Sutton and Arthur Seaver.....Hillsdale
S. Ernst.....Glen Elder
W. I. F. Harden.....Hartford

THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

KENTUCKY.

Bert Coddington.....Conway
D. B. Wallace.....Warsaw
W. H. Southworth.....Smith Mills
A. W. Pickering.....Lock
Katie D. Head.....Lawrenceburg
Frank H. White.....Sturgis

LOUISIANA.

S. Pennington.....Lake Charles

MAINE.

Henry S. Brown.....Ashland
Godfrey & Allen.....Old Town
A. Bird Cough.....Tremont

MARYLAND.

J. Smith.....Annapolis
John Newmann.....Baltimore
Chas. B. Rogers.....Stevenson
Thos. H. Coakley.....Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

John Skilling.....Fall River
G. M. Chase.....Fall River
Joseph L. Joyce.....South Egremont
John Murphy.....Gloucester
Lemuel C. Kendall.....Chelsea

MICHIGAN.

Orson Briggs.....St. Louis.
J. B. Newman and D. L. Roberts.Detroit
J. C. Stone.....Harrietta
Mrs. Fred Harvey.....Red Jacket
S. A. Nichols.....Fowlerville

MINNESOTA.

Charles Gengnagel.....Wabasha
C. L. Sherwood.....Garden City
Bazelle & Partridge.....St. Paul
John S. Broderick.....St. Paul
J. D. Oliver and S. Phillips...Le Sueuer
L. O. Blomgren.....Granite Falls
John S. Dodge.....Minneapolis
Gustave Siebert.....St. Paul
Geo. A. Rooney.....Cloquet
P. E. Burke.....Stillwater
George J. Perkins.....Minneapolis
D. J. Tighe.....Winona
Ira G. Hazzard.....St. Paul
James Henretty.....Staples
Foot Schultze & Co.....St. Paul
A. T. Finke.....Good Thunder
E. B. Woodward.....Morris
Hele & Gruenhagen...St. Anthony Park
Otto Bach.....Mabel
Claude Kidder.....Carlton
H. L. Knight.....Le Roy
Theodore Henninger.....St. Paul
Chr. Hangsten.....Two Harbors
N. M. Wig.....Sacred Heart
T. A. Schulz.....St. Paul
Thomas Forstner.....New Ulm
M. E. Reilly.....St. Paul

MISSISSIPPI.

C. L. Jordan.....Pelahatchie

MISSOURI.

E. E. Seniff.....Carthage
C. B. Dean.....Norborne
Charles L. Harris.....St. Joseph
Mrs. Marion F. Manden.....Glascow
Samuel Downs.....High Hill
J. T. Frasier.....Savannah
M. A. Andrew.....Tarkio
John B. Altman.....St. Louis

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Wm. D. Cave, D. D.....Lamar
Florence E. Asper.....Chillicothe
J. P. De Moss, Jr.....Grand Pass
D. M. Eddy.....Stockton
A. H. Edwards and Jno. Hazard.....Wheatland

MONTANA.

J. W. Brook.....Twin Bridge
H. B. Allaeys.....Frenchtown
Horr & McFall.....Red Lodge
W. D. Hunt.....Butte City
August Eck.....Helena
Isaac H. Davis.....South Butte
George C. Firestone.....Deer Lodge
R. D. Gould.....Butte City
W. P. Sherman.....Butte
Andrew W. Carlson.....Butte City
Northway & Hammond.....Forsythe
Mrs. S. Ilgen.....Miles City
Thomas Lacey.....Ft. Benton
John A. Kennedy.....Choteau
T. D. Reilly.....Helena
I. H. Davis.....Butte
Dickinson & Graves.....Butte
I. H. Davis and W. H. Davey.....Butte
Daniel Brion.....Bozeman
Paul Manuel and John Whitford.Butte
H. H. Stroeter.....Butte City

NEBRASKA.

C. C. Cushman.....Wisner
Robert Chadwick.....Sumner
I. S. Swetland.....Glenalpin
Henry A. Smith.....Omaha
R. W. Somers.....Fremont
Delana M. Sutton.....Harrison
H. F. Daly and J. Poffenbarger..Omaha
Wm. Eikenbary.....Union
O. E. Fearn.....Haigler
Frank J. Hoel.....Omaha
Charles E. Harris.....Beatrice
F. J. McArdle and J. B. Furay...Omaha
Mrs. Helen H. McBride.....Grand Island
G. W. Anderson.....Ravenna
James A. Rogers.....Glencoe
Matthew Culbertson.....Wilbur
Jacob Zeigler.....Arlington
Nordel Vroman.....Winside
McCord & Brady.....Omaha
Fred. W. Adams.....Omaha
John Plank.....Hastings
Miss Carrie Leland.....Fremont
P. F. Panabaker.....Randolph
M. L. Whitaker.....Mason City
J. F. Wellington.....Gordon
Albert W. Shearer.....Omaha
S. B. Smith and A. Freeman.....Omaha
Emanuel Ochrle.....Omaha
John M. Day.....Aurora
Chas. Palmer.....Burbank
J. R. Wallingford and T. Forham.....Cortland
R. M. Lawless.....Omaha
Birney Catarrhal Powder Company.....Omaha
Frank Krupicka.....Milligan
Lars. P. Peterson.....Hooper
Orin Knox & Franey.....Omaha
A. M. Jones.....Elmwood
John G. O'Dea.....Plato
John W. Irwin.....Chadron
Fred. Ringstmeyer.....Malcolm
Eli Shafer.....Tekamah
E. Rockwell.....Homer

NEVADA.

Thomas C. O'Donnell.....Winnemucca
David Olgivie.....Elko
John M. Prior.....Carson City
Mary Tobener.....Gold Hill
Jerome Abbee.....Reno
M. R. Herdan.....Austin
J. W. Cummings.....Gold Hill
Frank V. Burner.....Elko
Bernard Molloy.....Golconda
W. Myers.....Ruby Valley

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

W. A. Stephen.....Lancaster
C. B. Brown.....Hampton Fall
Adams Bros.....Jaffrey
G. H. Boorn.....Haverhill
A. F. Burt.....Ashland
Allen F. Dustin.....Hillsboro Bridge
Fred M. Stacy.....Portsmouth
Jerry Laroche.....Groveton

NEW JERSEY.

Alfred D. Richman.....Daretown
Anton Marksman.....Jersey City
J. A. Shoemaker.....Bridgton
M. Francis Nester.....Camden
C. W. Anderson.....Trenton
Elmer Hogbin.....Camden
Robert H. White.....Cape May
Adalbertus Bessner.....Phillipsburgh
W. C. Cottrell.....Asbury Park
Fred. J. Schloer.....Trenton
Thos. G. Willis.....Paterson
Allen H. Dow.....Rosemont

NEW MEXICO.

H. V. Bosse.....Lower Penasco
N. W. Needham.....Lincoln

NEW YORK.

E. C. Doolittle.....New York
Roeder & Briesen.....New York
Fred Groos.....New York
J. G. Whitten.....Genoa
Lieut. Granger Adams.....Fordham
W. W. Andrews.....Buffalo
Solomon Schwartz.....New York
Susan M. Hoagland.....Hulberton
Chas. Hammelman.....Buffalo
Russell A. Shay.....New York
Wm. H. Whittmyre.....Schenectady
J. E. Ward.....Waverly
Samuel Tyldesley.....Watertown
T. M. Guest.....Moravia
Kate J. Cook.....New York
F. Reissmann.....West Point

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mears & Hunt.....Asheville
Walter P. Burrus.....New Berne
Gibson & McNinch.....Charlotte

NORTH DAKOTA.

Wm. Farrel.....Jamestown
G. I. Bjorneby.....Grafton
A. R. Spear.....Devil's Lake
Justice & Treneman.....Buffalo
John Ekval.....Fargo
J. J. Flyckt.....St. Thomas

OHIO.

James M. Walters.....Franklin Station
Mrs. S. C. Armstrong.....Zanesville
Edward Maddox.....Cleveland
John A. Burchfield.....Toronto
T. F. Bower.....Upper Sandusky

OHIO—*Continued.*

J. L. H. Baker.....Jamestown
Fred Setcinger.....Sandusky
Wm. J. Oller.....Delaware
Frank Nelson.....Wineland
J. B. Stevens.....Caldwell
W. B. George.....Columbus
C. T. Ammon.....Wooster
G. H. Staten.....Portsmouth
Jos. Custer.....Goshen

OREGON.

Archie J. Murray.....Unity
J. W. Flowers and M. J. Fox...Newport
Wm. B. Murray.....Portland
Cruson & Dobkins.....Lebanon
W. P. Hawley.....Oregon City
Stephen Chaplin.....Baker City
T. E. Clark.....Troutdale
J. E. Adcox.....La Camas
Jno. Overholser.....Cottage Grove
W. I. Dowell.....Grant's Pass
Chester F. Fowler.....Columbia City
F. R. Froman and H. C. Murray....Vale
John C. Manuel.....Chetco
I. G. Moon.....John Day
V. L. Arrington.....Roseburg
Earnest N. Walker.....Lakeview
Horace Woodcock.....Kerby
John J. Burke.....Portland
C. K. Brandenburg.....Salem
W. P. Harris.....Vale
W. H. Cole.....Portland
Geo. C. Firestone.....Corvallis
John Sherretts.....Gardiner
John S. George.....Newport
S. W. F. Browning.....Portland
Wm. B. Comstock.....Jacksonville
Ignatz Knapke.....New Pine Creek
H. C. Mahon.....Junction City
P. J. Foster.....Salem

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fred. W. Mann.....Franklin
W. J. Hunter.....Scottdale
R. Henry.....Philadelphia
Thos. Nicholson, Jr.....Ashbourne
Wm. Griesser.....Philadelphia
C. Thoenebe.....Philadelphia
Clinton W. Raker.....Shamokin
Nat. H. Jones, Jr.....Germantown
David Young.....Philadelphia
C. J. Wagener.....Pittsburg
Aaron Diffenderfer.....Allensville
Geo. P. Pilling.....Philadelphia
Jacob Mueller.....Philadelphia
T. A. Powell.....Philadelphia
Thos. J. Byrns.....Philadelphia
Thos. F. Logan.....Philadelphia
James C. Jones.....Philadelphia
C. E. Powell.....Philadelphia
C. C. Ramsay.....Philadelphia
Sniveley Coffey.....Williamson
Ira M. Phelps.....Philadelphia
Wm. B. Lynch.....Philadelphia
Harry A. Wass.....Philadelphia
Paul B. Bandolzer.....Philadelphia
John Witt.....Philadelphia
Charles L. Russell.....Philadelphia
W. E. Dowling.....Mt. Pocona
Louis Weglein, Jr.....Lehnenburg
W. C. Cranmer.....Philadelphia
W. J. P. Henry.....Philadelphia
Jules Schlinger.....Broad Fork
Joseph E. Torr.....Philadelphia

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

James C. Sneden.....Philadelphia
Wm. Sharkey.....Philadelphia
Thomas McKerns.....Greason
L. Grant and F. A. Mooney...Pottsville
Thomas Toomey.....Scranton
Neil McGlade.....Philadelphia
John H. Staples.....York
F. Heusline, Jr.....Wayne
S. Conrath and S. Krider....Hooverville
J. B. Fox.....Slatington
F. L. Caskey..... Port Alleghany
W. W. Smith.....Pittsburg
H. D. Richey.....Bellevue
Thos. Toomey.....Scranton
R. M. Tubbs.....Shickshinny
D. F. Cornell.....North Fork
H. A. Lemon.....Uniontown
F. A. Pocock.....Pottsville
Henry Wire.....York
Chas. Tobin.....Berwyn
F. R. Kennedy.....New Brighton
A. F. Devlin and Samuel Craig.....
.....Philadelphia
Andrew Erbor.....Coplay
Louis F. Hock.....Philadelphia
Thos. Wright.....Emans
J. M. Bowers and M. C. Bowers.....
.....McKeesport
H. M. Barr.....Roulette
F. J. Rappold.....Erie
Nicholas Swartz, Jr.....Carversville
Wm. Stevenson.....Philadelphia
M. L. Schoch.....Philadelphia

RHODE ISLAND.

Frank H. Wilkes.....Newport

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. M. Oliver.....Orangeburg
R. H. Browne.....Ridgeway
H. G. Scarborough.....Bishopville

SOUTH DAKOTA.

James S. Shepard.....Cheyenne Falls
Wm. T. Richardson.....Hot Springs
Chas. E. Stevens.....Deadwood
J. E. Ryan.....Letcher
Wm. McName.....Scatterwood
Augustus S. Lockrem.....Pierpoint
Franz Egerland and J. M. Freese.....
.....Sioux Falls
A. S. Hill.....Pierre
Wm. Banwarth.....Zell

TENNESSEE.

W. L. Reynolds.....Bristol
White & Day.....Tazewell

TEXAS.

B. Burglin.....San Antonio
Ludwig and Ernest Brumlen.....Cuero
Adolph Schneider.....Castell
Geo. W. Johnson.....Floresville
Sam Williams.....Bowie
B. F. Davis & Bros.....Stephenville
Pattello Higgins.....Beaumont
F. Zedler.....Cuero
D. Haynes.....Sealey
Fr. Bunjies.....Shiner
O. J. La. Bouve.....Angleton
J. L. McElyea.....Nona
Dr. J. J. Burroughs.....Houston
H. F. Mitchell.....Rayville
J. L. Wilson.....Midlothian
U. H. Ulfrets.....Galveston
Thos. M. Cottle.....Mountcalm
J. P. Johns.....Austin

UTAH.

Nils Christianson.....Ogden City
Geo. Curley.....Salt Lake City
John Wennen and Chas. Hart.....Frisco

VERMONT.

G. L. Lawrence.....Montpelier
James S. Mackie.....Barre
Elton P. Kendall.....Bradford
Geo. H. Boorne.....Brattleboro

VIRGINIA.

Langhorne Leitch.....Boswell
J. B. Owen.....Allisonia
L. M. Bray.....Pittston
Mrs. Julia Egan.....Danville

WASHINGTON.

Joseph Morrin.....Mt. Vernon
Mathias Marsa.....North Yakima
J. E. Hartman.....Tacoma
Mrs. F. M. Buck.....Spokane
J. W. Hines.....Elma
C. S. Tate.....Spokane
James Jenkin.....Buckley
Earnest W. Daniels.....Aberdeen
John and Nicholas Dalquist..Lexington
John Globig.....Spokane
Timothy Fahey.....Spokane
Hans Paulson.....Sumner
Andrew Mitchell.....Carbonado
Pascoe Ceovich.....Seattle
Thomas Johnson.....Tacoma
James Foust.....Medical Lake
Marcus Nodine.....Ocosta
Thomas Fahey.....Spokane
Clyde Landers.....Tacoma
B. W. Fisk and W. M. Camp.....Sedro
C. W. Eccleston.....Centralia
John W. McCorkle.....Lexington
H. N. Davies.....Rockford
W. A. O'Bar.....Everett

WEST VIRGINIA.

Joseph Garbesi.....Moundsville
Aug. Volkenrath.....Huntington
E. G. Kimmell.....Keyser
Mrs. Aug. Volkenrath.....Huntington
W. A. Carson.....Letart
Jno. W. Woodruff.....Wise

WISCONSIN.

A. McConnell.....Palmer
Ed. Denis.....Green Bay
John Hunt.....Beloit
Cyrus D. Fox.....Beloit
T. L. Williams.....Schell Lake
G. S. Gunderson.....Beloit
Geo. J. Perkins.....Milwaukee
C. J. Brown.....Rhinelander
A. L. Dawson.....Neenah
Chas. Behrend, Jr.....Oconomowoc
Casper Zimmerman.....Bangor
Chas. Hall.....Glidden

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

F. R. Tottenham.....Victoria
Toney Silvene.....Victoria

CANADA.

Mary L. Campbell.....Noyan
I. S. Sherwin.....Toronto
Wm. A. Martin, Summerside, P.E. Island

ENGLAND.

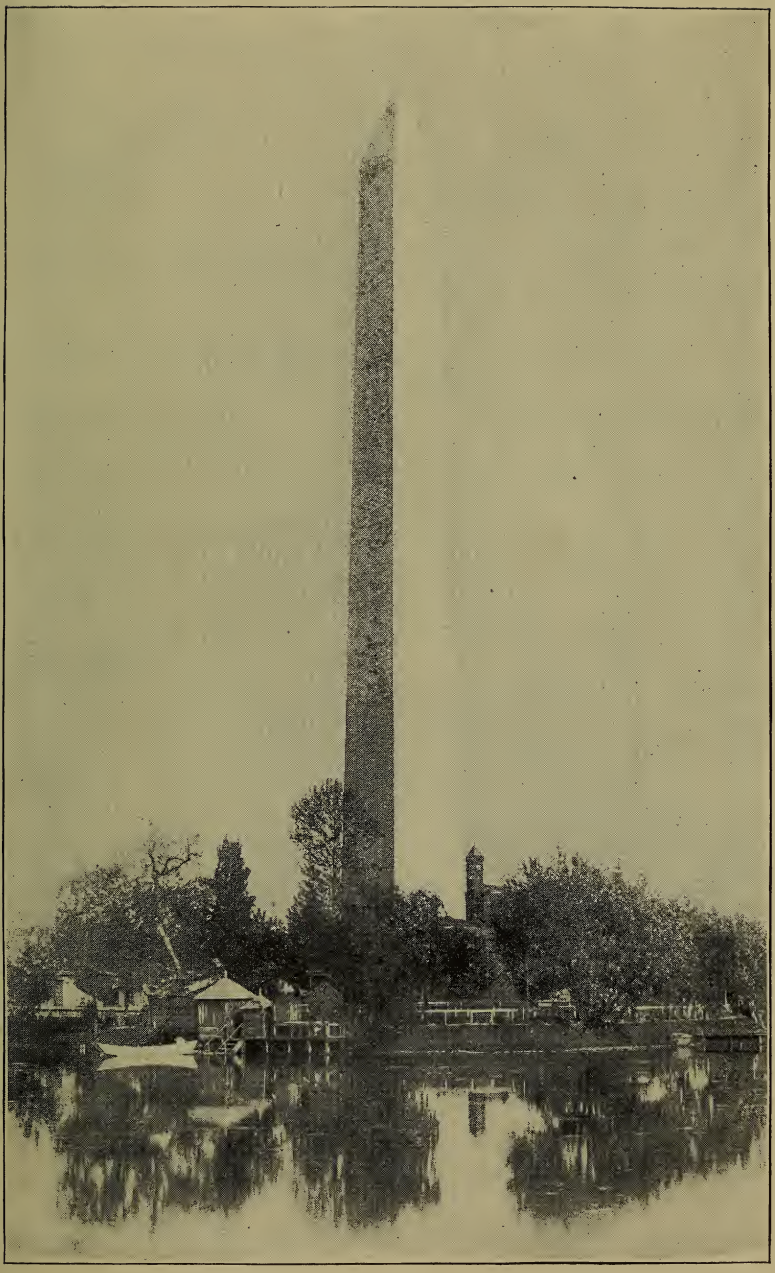
John S. Starnes.....London

GERMANY.

Andreas Dahringer.....Erfurt

MEXICO.

Silas Adsit.....Portillos



WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO.,
618 F STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.